THE CULTIVATOR.

NEW "TO IMPROVE THE SOIL AND MIND." SERIES.]

VOL. V. ALBANY, DECEMBER, 1848. No. 12.

CLOSE OF THE YEAR---THE CULTIVATOR FOR 1849.

THE present number completes the fifteenth volume, (the fifth of the new series) of THE CULTIVATOR; and we avail ourselves of the opportunity to tender our thanks to the numerous friends who have so liberally aided us in our past labors. We trust that the acquaintance, which, with many of our readers, has existed from the beginning of our work, has been mutually beneficial; and we have reason to hope that the connexion will be continued with the same advantages as have heretofore been experienced.

We regret to be under the necessity of informing our readers, that since our November number was sent to press, our office has been destroyed by fire—a circumstance which caused a delay in forwarding a portion of that issue. The fire broke out at about half past 12 o'clock on the night of the 28th of October, in the store of Mr. D. Harris, adjoining Mr. EMERY's Agricultural warehouse, in which was the office of *The Cultivator*. There being only a wood partition between the stores, both were soon enveloped in the flames, and entirely destroyed. Mr. EMERY's loss was nearly $6,000—$4,000 insured. Our loss was about $5,500 on which there was an insurance of only $1,150—leaving a total loss of over $4,000. Among the property destroyed, was 2,600 bound vols. of The Cultivator, and nearly all the back numbers of the current year, not more than twenty sets being saved. All the engravings used in The Cultivator, from its commencement, with the exception of some few loaned out, were also burnt. We have, however, all things in readiness, and shall go on with our publications, "*The Cultivator*," and "*The Horticulturist*," as usual, for both of which we solicit the kind offices of our friends.

Our next volume will be commenced on the first of January, 1849, under circumstances equally as favorable to the character and usefulness of the work, as have ever before existed. Our facilities for rendering the work in which we are engaged, a valuable medium of general communication for American farmers, may be understood and appreciated by those who have been familiar with its pages. To say nothing of the editorial labors. it may be safely asserted that no agricultural work in this country has ever possessed a correspondence of half the extent of *The Cultivator*—several of the last volumes having embraced the contributions of upwards of *three hundred* individuals, most of whom are practical farmers located in different sections from the British Provinces to the southern confines of of the United States. The mass of facts and interesting information that is annually collected by communications from so many intelligent minds, all engaged in the same pursuit, cannot fail to be regarded as of great importance; and considered in connexion with other obvious advantages, we think will place the Cultivator *prominently* before the public.

We would call attention to the *List of Agents* published in our present and last numbers. We hope all will use their efforts to get up larger clubs than heretofore, in their respective neighborhoods. We shall gladly avail ourselves also of the aid of any persons who may be disposed to use their influence for the circulation of our work.

Truly grateful, as we certainly are, to all who have heretofore so promptly lent us their aid, by raising clubs of subscribers annually for *The Cultivator*, we beg leave to ask their renewed and increased attention to the subject at this time. It cannot be doubted but that the circulation of our paper might with suitable effort, on the part of our agents, be doubled the next year. We have offered, in the *List of Premiums* for subscribers to our next volume, (for which see last page of this paper,) inducements which we trust will cause greater exertion than has heretofore been made, to promote its circulation. The premiums amount in all, to over TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS.

December will be found a favorable month to obtain subscribers. The travelling is generally good, and the farmers, having now secured their crops, can enjoy the favorable opportunities thus afforded by the long evenings for reading and study. How can a portion of their time be better devoted than by an interchange of ideas, through the medium of such a paper as The Cultivator, on subjects involving, in so high a degree, their best interests? Is there any one among the thousands who have read the last volume of our paper, who does not feel convinced that he has been benefitted by the matter it contains, to ten times the amount of its cost?

CONNECTICUT FARMS.

Having had an opportunity the past autumn, of passing through a portion of Litchfield county, Ct., we submit a few remarks in relation to some of the farms we hastily examined.

The general surface of this county is much broken, a large part being hilly or mountainous, and the soil, in many instances, naturally rocky, cold and wet. These characteristics mark it rather as a grazing, than a tillage district; and we, consequently, find that the principal agricultural products are butter, cheese, wool and cattle. The rarity of plowed fields and grain crops, strikes the attention of the traveller accustomed chiefly to arable farming, as a novel circumstance, and might lead to an unfavorable conclusion in regard to the advantages of the section, and the condition of its rural population. But though limited in the variety of their agricultural productions, we are convinced that there are few neighborhoods where the farmers, generally, are in more independent circumstances than here; which shows that there are facilities for prosecuting certain branches of husbandry advantageously. The moist and stony soil—even where it is impervious to the plow—readily produces grass, and affords pasturage to sheep and cattle. The smoother and better parts of farms are reserved as meadows, and furnish hay for wintering the stock.

The section is susceptible of great improvement by draining. Much of the land on the large swells is naturally too wet, even for grass--many places producing only coarse, aquatic plants, and others a less nutritious herbage than might be grown if the soil was properly drained. The sloping position of the land renders its drainage comparatively easy, and in many situations, plenty of stones for filling the drains might be taken from the fields, and with decided advantage as to their fitness for tillage.

We believe that improvements, by drainage and otherwise, may be undertaken in this section with every prospect of success and profit. The trials which have already been made, as well as all the circumstances bearing on the case, clearly indicate this. With the advantages of a ready market, and good prices, for every description of produce, which are here offered, we should anticipate a better remuneration for judicious expenditures in improving these lands, than from agricultural operations in the "far west;" and we think a proper appreciation of the whole subject cannot fail to check the tide of emigration.

We are happy to say that a spirit of improvement is evidently awakened among the farmers of this neighborhood, and it is to be hoped that they will persevere, as they have every encouragement to do, in the good work they have begun.

The southern part of the county is less elevated than the central—or about Goshen and Litchfield—and is much better adapted to the general purposes of agriculture. Though hilly, the aspect is generally pleasant, and the scenery often fine. Watertown, adjoining the line of New Haven county, embraces a tract of good land. Grass is the principal product, but good crops of Indian corn, rye, barley and oats are raised, and apples, pears, peaches, and other fruits are readily obtained. Lands in this neighborhood have greatly risen in value within a few years. Farms which, only twelve or fifteen years ago, would scarcely sell for fifteen to twenty dollars an acre, will now bring thirty-five to fifty dollars. This advance has been caused chiefly by the enterprize of a few individuals, who, by their well-conducted improvements, have developed the actual resources of the soil, and displayed the results of judicious husbandry.

We saw in Watertown many farms which presented gratifying evidence of the good management and thrift of the occupants; though from the shortness of our visit and the unfavorable character of the weather, we were prevented from making more than cursory observations.

The farm of JOHN H. NETTLETON consists of 200 acres. It received the first premium as the best cultivated farm in Litchfield county in 1844. It lies mostly on the eastern slope of a large hill. Previous to its coming into the possession of the present owner—about fifteen years since—much of the tillable portion had been "hard run," and was given up as "worn out" and good for nothing. The whole farm would support but little stock, and produced no crops that paid the expense of cultivation. Mr. N. immediately commenced improvements. He dug out the loose stones, blasted rocks and built walls; made drains, subdued alders and other shrubs; then plowed the cleared and drained parts, sowed grass seeds, and top dressed with plaster. The reclaimed lots soon yielded large crops of grass, and enabled him to commence keeping cattle and sheep. He has now gone over more than a hundred acres, a great part of which is brought into what may be called permanent meadow, and is, notwithstanding its former roughness, so smooth that the scythe readily takes the whole crop. The mowing grounds are sometimes—say one year in three or four—pastured with sheep, which tends to thicken the sward and keep out wild plants, and this course, with occasional light top-dressings of plaster and manure on the poorer parts, keeps up the grass, with no diminution of quality or quantity.

The usual stock of the farm is thirty head of cattle, two hundred sheep, and five to six horses of different ages. The cattle are high-grade Devons, which are found to do well for all purposes. We noticed several handsome cows, and a bull—the latter we believe took the first premium at the late show of the county. He is of remarkable bulk for his frame, and one of the strongest-made and most muscular bulls we have ever seen.

The flock of sheep has been noted as a good one for several years. The wool is of excellent quality for Merino, and the average weight per fleece over four pounds, washed. Mr. N. has exhibited rams at some of the shows of the New-York State Ag. Society, which have been commended by good judges.

Mr. N.'s buildings are well designed His dwelling is a good specimen of a farm house—sufficiently spacious, neat in appearance, and comprising all the conveniences and labor-saving appurtenances which intelligent Yankee men and women so well know how to provide. Owing to the difficulty of conveying heavy loads over a hill farm, especially in spring while the ground is soft, Mr. N. has erected several barns—five in all—in such situations that the hay may be stored, and the manure carried out with as little labor as possible. The stock is wintered at the different barns in such divisions or lots as is found expedient. Each barn is provided with water, either by an aqueduct or well.

The fences are principally walls, the stones for which as before mentioned, it was necessary to remove before the soil could be occupied to advantage. The fields

are handsomely divided, and the straight lines of heavy wall, make an imposing appearance.

The farm of JACOB N. BLAKESLEE, Watertown, consists of about 200 acres, in addition to which he has 100 acres in a farm where he formerly lived. The career of Mr. B. affords a good example of the successful "pursuit of" farming "under difficulties." He began the world without a cent's aid from any body; commenced on a rocky, side-hill farm, for which he ran in debt. Here he toiled for upwards of twenty years, gradually lessening his indebtedness, and constantly improving his farm; till in 1836, he purchased the place where he now resides, by which he incurred a debt that might have frightened one of less judgment and courage. But to him the way appeared plain, and the result proved the clearness of his foresight. He has reared a large family—most of which are comfortably settled in the vicinity—has greatly enhanced the value of his farm, by various improvements, and has nearly cleared it from the incumbrance of debt.

His principal products of sale have been cattle, horses, sheep and wool. He now cuts from 100 to 150 tons of hay annually—keeps fifty head of cattle, two hundred sheep, and six horses. Eight of his cattle are full blood Devons, and the rest are from half to fifteen-sixteenths of that blood. He has twelve yoke of oxen and steers, most of which are fine, several *extra*. His six-year old oxen, three-fourths blood Devons, received the first premium on working oxen "raised by the owner," at the late show at Litchfield, and have since, (we learn) been sold for $150, to go into the navy yard at Brooklyn. They are splendid cattle, well broken, and of great vigor and power. Several of his cows, heifers, and other young stock are fine.

Mr. B.'s flock of sheep has been widely known for many years. His home flock is now less in number than usual—he has kept 400 to 600. He commenced this flock in 1815, by the purchase of some Negretti and Montarco Merinos, imported by Peck & Atwater of New Haven. This stock was bred together till 1823, when it was crossed by rams bred by Daniel Bacon, of the Escurial, crossed on the Merino stock imported by Gen. Humphreys in 1802. Since 1828, Mr. B. has used only rams bred by himself. The present condition and character of his flock does him great credit. The sheep are in general of beautiful form, with white, soft elastic wool, ranking next to Saxon in fineness, and affording a large weight per fleece, in proportion to the size of the sheep, which are rather small compared to some Merinos. We are not able to state the precise relative weight of the fleece and carcass—the former weigh from four to five pounds each, washed.

Mr. B.'s improvements on his farm, consist in draining the wet portions, digging out stones, smoothing the rough places, and building walls, of which he has two thousand rods—much of it very thick and substantial.

MODE OF RAISING CORN.—We noticed that Mr. B., as well as Mr. NETTLETON and others in this neighborhood, adopt a mode of plowing their land for corn which we think well of, where the land is cold or wet. Two furrows are turned together, in the form of what is usually called "back-furrows," just so that the edges will nearly touch. This is commonly done in the fall, and the corn is planted at the proper time in the spring, in the centre of the ridge, or between the edges of the furrows. If manure is used, it is spread on the sward, and the furrows being turned together, it is kept within reach of the corn roots, while the extra warmth which the soil from its position receives, causes a rapid growth and gives a surer and better crop in many situations than could be had by the ordinary mode of plowing. We saw a good crop—at least forty bushels to the acre—at Mr. NETTLETON'S, raised in this way without manure, on a high hill, heretofore used as a pasture.

We made very short calls at several other farms in this vicinity, but had not time to gather particulars. Mr. HEMINWAY, the obliging agent of the *Cultivator* at Watertown, has a small, neat farm, remarkable for the production of grass. A portion of it is much benefitted by irrigation. Being engaged in trade, he is obliged to make agriculture rather a secondary than a primary object.

STEPHEN ATWOOD, has a fine farm of 300 acres, lying partly in Watertown and partly in Woodbury. This farm received the first premium from the county agricultural society the present year. Mr. A. was absent at the time of our call, on which account we obtained but little information in regard to the products and management. The appearance of the farm is highly favorable—the buildings well planned and in excellent order—the fences good—the fields smooth and handsome. The farm is well stocked with fruit trees. The apple orchard is large, the trees flourishing, and the varieties good.

His cattle comprise some good specimens of the Devons, and several handsome grades. He has some good Merino sheep—about seventy in the whole flock. They are strong, well-made sheep, rather large, and yield heavy fleeces, of medium quality. The wool is thick, and highly charged with yolk, but we presume gives a good staple for manufacturing, when it has been properly cleansed.

The farms of GEORGE F. MERRIAM, DAYTON MATTOON, EDWARD HICOX, (the latter having taken the first premium in the county several years since,) CHAS. ATWOOD, JAMES GARNSEY, ANDREW S. DARROW, and CHANDLER JUDD, all exhibit creditable management, and show that the owners are awake to their true interest. Their practice is evidently based on the principle that the land should be improved, not deteriorated, if the greatest ultimate profit is to be secured.

EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG FOR AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.—Where an ardent thirst is begotten in the minds of youth, to become thoroughly prepared for an honorable and useful discharge of the active duties which make up the sum of a happy life, the great first step is taken towards the accomplishment of so glorious an end. We turn our attention to parents, the natural guardians of the young, possessing power to mould and fashion the tender mind, to lead and direct aright the early inclinations as they are first developed. To parents we appeal, assured that their influence will be exerted, to lead the children under their care to contract an attachment to the employment in which they are engaged. Let the son be thoroughly instructed in every branch of labor to be performed upon a farm, and in its management in general, and no doubt, with proper opportunities for instruction from suitable books and well-regulated schools, he will fall in love with the science, and delight in the practice of agriculture. In the successful prosecution of this highly honored and peaceful pursuit, female effort and influence are indispensable to lead to auspicious results. I am aware that some persons of near-sighted and contracted views, have expressed the opinion that the female mind ought to be occupied altogether in the contemplation of unreal things, of ideas that float in a feverish or excited imagination, and of outward accomplishments, and be content to dwell upon the surface of subjects, without an attempt to dig deep in the mine of knowledge. No one honored with the title of mother, can for a moment listen to any such suggestion; but will, I am sure, put forth their utmost exertion for the fullest expansion and enlargement of the intellectual and moral capabilities of their daughters as well as their sons.—*Mr. Ives' Address before the Jefferson Co., N. Y., Ag. Society.*

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

Although much has been said and written on the subject of agricultural schools, we presume a vague idea only prevails in the minds of many, in regard to the proper system on which such institutions should be based, or what courses of study and instruction should be there pursued, in order to confer practical benefits on the pupils. Too much weight and importance appears to have been given to the inculcation of abstract theories, which, however correct in themselves, could not be used by the student in a profitable manner, without a thorough acquaintance with the manipulations in which their applications were involved. Perhaps the ill-success which has attended several attempts to establish schools of this kind in this country, is in a greater degree attributable to the want of a proper combination of "science with practice," than any other cause. We are informed that similar failures attended the first efforts of this kind in Europe. Even in Germany and Prussia, where the practical utility of such institutions is now almost universally acknowledged, they could not be made to succeed till the system of instruction was made to comprehend a thorough knowledge of all facts and operations on which the *profit* or *loss* of farming depends.

Attention to the subject, by able and practical minds, soon ascertained the root of the evil and devised the remedy. "They found," says one familiar with the course of agricultural education in Germany, that "it was the practical knowledge which had been wanting, to enable the farmer to construct an effective machine which increased its speed in proportion as the oil of science was added. Thus it was proved that neither science nor the thorough understanding of any *single* branch of agriculture (as breeding cattle or raising a fine crop) was enough to insure the ultimate object in view. For this, was required the knowledge of every branch, separately as well as collectively, the knowledge of calculating and securing combined results; how to estimate the cost of manure, and how to employ it to the highest advantage; to calculate the amount of cattle, the food necessary to produce the required quantity of manure for the rotation adopted; and a number of like practical questions, which must be understood by all those who wish to till the land with profit. A completer science showed that farming was more intricate than was first supposed; that it requires a regular study like all other pursuits, and this led to the idea of establishing proper agricultural schools, wherein all the sciences which bear upon agriculture, and all the practical branches separately and in connection with others; in a word, *the economy of farming* should be taught."

There are now several such agricultural schools in various parts of Germany. The young men there educated, are employed as professors for other schools, as directors for large estates, or they carry on farming for themselves; and in all these relations, the practical advantages of their education and training has been evinced.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN, to whom we are indebted for the remarks we have quoted above, informs us that in some of the German states, pupils of the various schools are publicly examined under the direction of societies consisting of owners and superintendents of estates—the object being to ascertain the qualifications of the young men for the successful management of farms. Mr. F. attended one of these examinations, at which sixteen pupils, of from 16 to 23 years of age from various schools, were present. He has given in the Report of the Com. of Patents, for 1847, the following account of the examination. If the pupils could answer, properly, all the questions here given, their knowledge of the details of husbandry must have been very perfect.

After the necessary preliminaries, the pupils were required to answer a number of questions in writing; after which they were taken to an estate called Rosenthal (Rosendale) near Breslau. In the yard, the pupils were shown a wagon, which was marked on thirty-six parts; a plow, on thirty-five parts; a hacken (a kind of plow or cultivator) in five; a harrow on six parts, making eighty-two separate parts. Each pupil had to put down on paper the name of each part, as they were marked, to show whether he was acquainted with all the parts of the implements. After that, they had to show their skill in taking apart and putting together implements, and in case of breakage, to mention the most efficient way of repairing, &c. A sheep was then brought forward, and they were required to set down on paper, the answers to the following questions:

1. Is this sheep healthy, and why?
2. How old is this sheep?
3. How is this age called in the shepherd language?

Each one was next required to catch a sheep himself and examine it, whether it had the foot rot, and describe what are the signs of the foot rot. They had also to point out upon a sheep the places where the worst wool grows and on which place the best: To point out the places where the faults of wool are most liable to be inherited.

Several head of cattle were now brought before them and the following questions propounded:

1. How much milk can a cow of this breed give, when fed with grass or other green fodder—how long since she had a calf?
2. How many pounds of fodder does a cow of this breed require per day, during the summer?
3. How much during winter, and the cost?
4. How many calves has this cow had?
5. How old is this cow?
6. What breed, and why do you say so?
7. How much will she weigh?

They are then called upon to estimate the probable amount of meat and fat, by examining the animal in the customary way of butchers. After that they were examined upon horses: the horses were first examined by the pupils, and the following questions required to be answered:

1. What are the peculiar qualities of this horse as a plow horse?
2. Which of these qualities are requisite for a good plow horse, and which are not?
3. How old is this horse?
4. Several places were pointed out to the pupils, and they were asked what kind of disease affects this part and that part?
5. What are the names of the different parts of the hoof, and where are those parts?

The pupils were now conducted to the barns, where they had to show their skill in making straw bands, in cleaning grain, &c., in sowing grain, &c.

After this, the pupils were taken to the fields, first to one of a light soil, and afterwards to one of a heavy soil, and the following questions were put to them before a fresh parcel of soil just dug up:

1. What is the name of this kind of soil?
2. What are the names of the principal parts of which this soil is composed?
3. What is the name of the subsoil?
4. Is the subsoil retentive or not?

5. What kind of crop succeeds the best on this kind of soil?

6. How large would you make the beds on such a soil? and why?

7. Is this heavy or light soil, cold or warm?

The same questions were asked as to another kind of soil at a different spot. The pupils returned and gave from their notes the required answers.

The questions which they were obliged to answer in writing, were as follows:

I. In the case of a heavy soil, sown with wheat and oats, and in that of a light soil sown with rye,—state for every month.

1. How much plowing and harrowing has to be done?

2. With how many horses or oxen?

II. How much manure will you require for it, expressed in loads? Do you call that heavy or light manuring?

III. How will you treat the manure in the stable, in the dung-hill and in the field?

IV. When you have at command Jauche, (drainings of dung-hills,) and mineral manure, how and for what crops would you use them?

V. What kind of weeds appear in the summer and what kind in the winter crops?

VI. And how will you destroy them when there are such?

VII. How can you prevent these weeds from coming up?

VIII. You have good and bad meadows—to what kind of cattle will you give your best, and which the worst kind of hay?

1. In the naked fallow, suppose that there is planted rape after clover, from which one cut was taken, let there be sown wheat. After peas, let there be planted potatoes—ten acres for each kind of crop:

The required work for each kind of crop to be done in two days?

How much labor of cattle is required in every period?

2. A field of twenty acres is to be manured with eight loads per acre, about the month of June: The field is 1000 paces from the farm yard: All must be done in five days: The manure must be strewed in three days:

How much labor of cattle and hands is required?

3. A meadow of middling quality, of thirty acres, must be mown in two days; the grass must be immediately spread; when dry, it has to be brought home in a day, about two miles from the yard. How many span of working cattle and labor of hands, how many men and how many women are requisite?

4. The crop of a rye field of twenty acres must be brought home in two days. How many laborers

(*a*) To make straw bands?
(*b*) To mow?
(*c*) To gather and bind?
(*d*) To bring together and for loading?
(*e*) To bring to the barn?
(*f*) How many span of oxen or horses to haul it?

5. The crop of ten acres of wheat, oats and barley, must be threshed in nine days and taken to the market, ten miles distant. How much labor, &c., of men and animals?

6. In a heavy soil there shall be made in two days, a ditch of three feet depth, three feet wide at the top, one foot at the bottom, three hundred yards long; how much does it cost per yard and how many hands must be set to work?

7. A meadow of good quality, of twenty acres, about two miles distant from the farm yard, must be mowed in one day—if possible, dried in three days; the hay must be brought in, in half a day and stacked:

How many persons and teams are necessary; and what is the probable crop from such a meadow?

To show their skill in making reports and other statements in writing, the following subjects were given:

1. A superintendent reports to his superior an accident on the estate, and describes the necessary steps he has taken.

2. The superintendent gives a written order and instructions to the overseer of the farm.

3. The superintendent makes a weekly report on the income and expenses of the grain, and for seed, fodder consumed by the cattle, on an estate where there are kept sixteen servants, twelve horses and eight oxen.

The next day, the 7th of September, the result of the examination was made publicly known. For this purpose, the board of examiners, the pupils and the audience assembled at the university, and the following statement was made:

That most of the pupils showed skill in the practical manipulations; but that by some, not only skill, but thoroughness was wanting. They were then admonished on the requirement of these practical manipulations in the farming operations.

The trial, as to the names of the parts of the implements, as well as the remedy when broken, &c., was declared not satisfactory; that a better knowledge of the parts of such implements with which the farmer has every day to work, is required and expected.

In the examination of soils and the best kinds of crops for them, the pupils showed considerable knowledge and correct views, but the knowledge in sheep breeding was rather slight; they showed more experience in horned cattle, and the most in their judgment of horses.

In the examination on the culture of crops, they proved well experienced; less so in that of herbage and fodder; had little knowledge in the value of a substitute for fodder, but were entirely deficient in the *economy of farming*, and showed a want of judgment in the quantity of force required for certain labors. The study of this important branch was recommended to their special attention, to acquire a correct knowledge of the amount of labor required for agricultural operations, in order to economize the most important capital, time, which can never be replaced.

The report upon the result of this examination, was very independent and honest. It was not like those of institutions of education, where the principal and teachers train the pupils, in a certain set of questions, to astonish the audience on the day of exhibition, when they publicly deceive, as to the high qualifications of the pupils, in order to increase the patronage of their manufactory of learned boys and girls, defraud the parents of their money, the children of their most precious time, and force upon the public a set of ignorant, conceited pretenders, who, instead of adding to the progress of things in general, retard it. This examination would have sufficed in many other places, and the pupils would have been crowned with laurels; but here, the examiner wished not to recommend a young man for a place, when he was convinced the pupil would ruin his employer, and injure the reputation of his teacher and the society.

At the close of the president's practical remarks, it was stated that it was the object of the association to ascertain what the young culturist has acquired during his practical studies; that a higher practical knowledge is required to become a director of estates, and that can be best accomplished by travelling. Further, that it had been hitherto the belief, that every simpleton could be a good agriculturist, and when every attempt failed to get him along in the world, the farming business was looked upon as the receptacle of all family prodigies of dullness. Of this error, the bad effects

were every where visible. It was proposed to the general meeting, to take under consideration the establishment of proper agricultural schools for the less wealthy.

After the close of the examination, a discussion was held on the question, "Are institutions necessary in which a young man can acquire all practical knowledge?"

This question was ably debated by the professors of agriculture. It was thought that the separation of the theory from practice was injurious—both must be combined. Professor Schweitzer of Tharand in Saxony, thought that both can be acquired separately; he recommended that practice should be first learned, and theory afterwards—that the young man should have obtained a good common school education before he undertakes the practical study, and should afterwards finish his scientific education at an agricultural school. Thaer (the son of father Thaer,) demanded also a thorough elementary education, and then the learning of all the practical manipulations. These practical institutions, he thought, should not be too extensive, so that the owner may attend to the whole himself.

THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY---In What does it Consist!

In different sections and by different individuals this question will probably call forth different answers, as the tastes, habits and interests of those concerned shall dictate. Thus the merchant will say, *my* property is vested in stock, goods, cash on hand, and debts due. These I invest in such a manner as shall promise the quickest and best return. I am careful in small things in the management of my concerns. A yard of tape or an ounce of nutmeg, I usually turn to a profit of from 100 to 200 per cent. If a villainous scamp takes one or the other of these articles from me, he wrongfully takes away my property, is guilty of larceny, and punishable by the law of the land. I must enforce this punishment, not only for my own safety, but for the good of community, whose interests are always in jeopardy by having a thief at large among them. It is not so much the value of the thing I contend for, but the principle. *I bought the article; it was mine*, and if small things are not safe, large ones will soon be missing, I know not to what amount. Very good, Mr. Merchant, you are right, and we will gladly help you catch the thief.

Take the physician or the lawyer; say to one, you are unwell to-day. He will advise you to a simple prescription, or perhaps give you a trifling amount of medicine, or inquire of the other respecting some trifling point in law. You have in both cases taken counsel, and probably in both cases a fee will be required for a detention of three minutes, which might otherwise have been spent in fruitlessly discussing politics or perchance in asking you some question of no importance to any one. Why is this? You have taken *professional* counsel; their professions are their property, they must live by them, after having spent money for instruction and years in studying their mysteries. This, too, is right, beyond question or dispute.

The mechanic has a similar plea. He spent an apprenticeship of time in getting his trade, and his stock is property acquired by purchase. In this he must see his money refunded, and for his present time, and that which was spent in learning how to do the things you wish to have done, he must have compensation, for he too must live, and setting a patch on your shoe, or sewing a buckle to your harness, things inconsiderable to look at, he must be rewarded. Very right that he should be, for the reward is his honest due.

But how is it with the farmer? He, too, if he would succeed in his profession, must study, for ignorance shows her folly in cultivating the earth, if she does any where; he must have his cash capital invested whether he purchases, hires or takes on shares, as much as the merchant or mechanic; his time and his education are as much his living, as are those of the physician or the lawyer. He probably owns his farm, as most of our American cultivators do, and has a clear deed of the soil, "with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto appertaining," to be held by himself, his heirs and assigns forever, free and clear of all encumbrances whatsoever. Now the question is, is this land so purchased and so deeded his property? Does he hold it by the same right that the merchant, the mechanic or the lawyer does his? In one respect he does, for the law calls it property when she demands her tax for its protection, and as he improves his cultivated grounds and makes them more productive, and as the size of the timber in his woodlands increases so that they will yield a heavier burthen, law taxes them *higher* because their value as property is increased; and he who holds the deed of these premises is considered their true, lawful, and only owner. The tax is set to him. He must pay it or his lands are taken from him, and sold to make good his delinquencies.

Then if the lands are his, he must have a right to appropriate them to such productive purposes as his convenience or interest may dictate, and the productions must be his, and not the property of another. If he clears a patch of wood-land (as every farmer will find it his interest to do) to get his supply of fuel for the year, and that patch comes up to brambles, and these brambles furnish a supply of healthful food for his family, to whom do they belong? Public opinion says they are public property, and the public are on a strife to see who will get the most. May be the lawyer, the physician, the merchant and the mechanic are there, with a host of little ones who "do love the berries most dearly," and there too so often and so many that the poor farmers cannot get a tithe of the produce. "But they grow wild, are the spontaneous production of the soil, the gift of nature, and not the result of cultivation; this makes them free." Did not the farmer pay as well the value of his land as the merchant did that of his tape, and does not his yearly tax run as high in proportion to the value of his land as that of the merchant? Does not the very fact of ownership give as good a right to occupancy and use in one case as the other? If his soil will produce berries, while the successive growth of wood is shooting up, is it not his good fortune, and an assurance from nature that her productive powers are never withheld in giving those who seek to see her bounties increased? We can see no reason why those berries are not *the property* of the farmer and his alone, as much as the tape, the nutmeg or the broadcloth of the merchant are his. This however, is but a small consideration. We will suppose that nature has provided chestnut or walnut or other fruitbearing trees, and the soil on which these trees stand has become his by purchase, by their value in money actually being paid for them, and oftentimes his labor is expended in such ways as will tend to increase their value as nut bearing trees, by removing underwood and such trees as have a tendency to hinder the expansion of the branches and making the ground feasible for gathering the falling fruit. Are these trees, after all this care, *his* property, and like the stock of the merchant and the tradesman, his alone, until he transfer his right to another, or are they the *common stock* of all who wish to avail themselves of his

purchase and his care in their behalf? In too many instances common practice says they *are not* his, and how often he is doomed to look upon his trees with sorrowing eyes, for the strange mutilations that have been inflicted upon them, in broken branches, bruised trunks, and all the destroying influence that could be adopted to secure the booty.

Again, take the farmer's field. Perhaps by negligence or perhaps by choice, he has permitted the raspberry or the gooseberry to grow along the old wall side, or the strawberry may have taken possession of the old field; such things, we will admit, are not in perfect accordance with good husbandry. It is in most instances cheaper getting these fruits by cultivation in the garden, and more profitable keeping the meadow in luxuriant grass crops. But this is not always done. Even good farmers may have their grass killed out and have a strawberry harvest from the field before they can bring back their lands to usual fertility. Are the strawberries his or his neighbors? Is the fact that there is not much grass in the mowing field, or along the fences of the grain lot, a sufficient apology for Tom, Dick or Harry's running over and trampling down what there is, provided they got and carried off none of the produce of the field? A merchant once said, in apology for gathering his neighbor's berries, i. e. his neighbor's if purchase gives the right of property, that he did not hurt the grass much, for there was not much there. Supposing this neighbor had gone to the store of the merchant day after day, and thrust his hand into his raisin box, filled his basket, and said he did not hurt the floor much, it was made to walk on, would the merchant have suffered him to have taken his first toll? No, and he ought not, for the raisins were his by purchase and possession, and none other had a right to them. The farmer who did that would have been a thief, and the merchant in his own mind at least, would have branded him as such.

Once more. You have a garden or an orchard. You set out trees in expectation of gathering choice fruit from them. After years, it may be of anxious watching and kindly culture, you see the first buds expand into beautiful flowers, and these flowers in their season succeeded by fruit. You watch its growth with daily solicitude, and as the season of maturity approaches, you see its gay colors taking tint from the sunbeams, and in fancy, realize the triumph of your toil in its exquisite deliciousness. A few days more, perhaps to-morrow, it will fall in its richness to the earth. But to-morrow comes, you resume your watching, but oh, sad thought, the objects of your care are all gone. "Ye have labored and other men have entered into your labor," and taken the first fruit. "What harm was there in it? only a few apples or pears or perhaps half a dozen clusters of grapes, surely none but a niggard would refuse his neighbor these; if he would, he ought to be drummed out of town."

Gentle reader, are these things right, or is it only owing to the frailty of our nature that we see them wrong? Is it giving that protection to the property of others, which we in turn demand from them? If so, let the matter be understood, so that all who occupy lands may be ready at all times to see others enter upon their premises at any time and take and destroy what they please and as much as they please, and set down, complacently looking at the result.

If they are wrong, it is high time for a reform in this matter, which is growing worse and worse, we believe, in almost every section of our country. Do you ask, where shall we seek a remedy? In the first place we would direct to a right education of the young. Teach them by your example that you will no sooner take the property from your neighbor's woodlands or his fields or his orchard or his garden, than you would his money from his desk. Teach your own children these facts, and they will teach your neighbors.

Let it be one of the chief lessons taught in all of our common schools. What greater wisdom can your child imbibe at these institutions than the great principles of honesty, fidelity in the minutia to his neighbor's goods, however trifling may be their value? Consider the teacher unqualified for his station, who fails to instruct in these things, and who allows his scholars needlessly to ramble in the neighboring fields, acquiring territory by conquest to which he has no right. Let a voice come from every pulpit, saying, "thou shalt not steal," and exhorting every one to work diligently with his hands to provide the good things which nature gives to those who labor for their attainment. Let all teach and all practice the principles of right, and gardens, fields and forests, will be as secure as the merchant's or mechanic's wares under his own eyes. WILLIAM BACON.

Charring Rails.

On almost all farms may be seen patches of rail fence which have been accidentally scorched by fire. Such rails never decay. Sun, wind or rain seem to have little or no effect upon them. The question naturally arises, whether in building new fences they might not be made much more valuable by charring? It has been shown conclusively that the best time for cutting fencing timber is in May or June, when the bark will peel. This should be immediately stripped off and the rails split and piled up in order to dry. After being seasoned two or three months, take them to the bank of a small stream, and having built a fire of chips or brush, heave on the rails. When they are sufficiently charred, they can be hauled into the stream by means of a potatoe hook, or some similar implement, and when the fire is extinguished, they can be hauled out on the other side. I believe that a fence made of charred rails, and put up with an iron rod inserted through each corner of the fence, and soldered to the underpinning stone, as directed in a former number of the Cultivator, would last fifty years, or five times as long as one not charred, with no trouble at all after being once put up. It is true the first cost would be considerable, but it would be cheap in the end. If farmers would take the trouble to charr their rails, they would not have to spend weeks in the spring of the year mending up old rotten fence, nor have their crops half eaten up by unruly cattle.

If any of your correspondents have had any experience in charring rails, they would confer a favor by making it known through the columns of your paper. A YOUNG FARMER. *Madison, Conn., Sept. 22, 1848.*

WATERING TRANSPLANTED TREES.—The following skilful treatment for newly transplanted shrubs and trees, which are in danger of suffering by drying, is worthy of attention,—We have had occasion to make trial of this [wetting the tops instead of the roots] the present season. In one case, a rose imported from Paris, was much injured by long packing. It was, besides, poorly provided with roots, and would have been doubtful if only removed a rod from its place of growth. It has been covered with a barrel having one head during the day, which has been removed at night, for some four weeks. Night and morning, the top of the plant has been wet during the whole time. It is now pushing forth shoots, and the barrel with one head has been replaced by one without any—and which may be soon dispensed with altogether.—*Prairie Farmer.*

COST OF CORN.—S. Williams says in the *Genesee Farmer*, "A farmer told me yesterday that the actual cost of his last year's crop of corn was but 9¼ cents per bushel, interest on land included.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY J. J. THOMAS.

Grapes in the West.

EDITORS OF THE CULTIVATOR—In your number for October, you refer to me as authority for the character and quality of the Herbemont and Lenoir grapes. I was in an error till this season, not having examined the fruit at my vineyards. What I formerly supposed to be the Lenoir, proves to be the Herbemont. What I then supposed to be the Herbemont, is, I believe, the McCall Madeira—a grape sent me by Mr. Thomas McCall, an intelligent vine cultivator, in Dublin, Ga. The true Lenoir has never succeeded with me till this season, though I have had it for 10 years. The fruit is nearly equal to the Herbemont, but the bunch is smaller. The Herbemont is a fine table and wine grape, equal to the Ohio in my opinion, and to the Meusneir or Bĕrgundy, and the bunch much larger than the latter. It is a fine wine grape, and the wine in flavor and aroma resembles the Spanish Manzinilla, or Mansinaella, but in my opinion is a superior wine. But with me it rots badly. The wood is of light color, of thrifty growth, and bunches very compact. At our late Horticultural exhibition, it was placed next in quality to the Ohio, and was by a portion of the judges thought preferable.

In their opinion, as reported, in relation to the Elsinburg and Norton's Seedling, there is an error, or I deem them wrong. The Elsinburg, I deem far superior to the Norton. In my estimation you overrate the Little York Madeira, as I deem it inferior both for the table and wine, to the Cape grape, (Schuylkill Muscadell) to which you show no mercy. I obtained the York Madeira from a person in Little York, and raised fruit from it, but found it so inferior, that I rooted it out, and I do not now know of a single plant in this vicinity.

The Cape grape was the only one cultivated at Vevay, Indiana, to any extent for wine, as it was at an early day at Spring Hill vineyard, near Philadelphia, where they called it the Cape grape, pretending it came from the Cape of Good Hope, when in truth it was their next door neighbor, on the then wild banks of the Schuylkill. From it the people of Vevay made a rough, hard, red wine, by fermenting on the skins, and only valuable for the manufacture of sangaree. Pressed as soon as gathered, and sugar added (for it is deficient in the saccharine principle,) and some brandy, it makes a second quality Madeira wine. It is one of our hardiest vines, and least subject to the rot.

We shall not allow you of New-York to abuse our Cape grape, as we hold it to be 1000 per cent. superior to your Fox grapes, about which was made a few years since, so much palaver; and one of your horticulturists had a vineyard of them, with high sounding names, and they were offered for sale and highly lauded, when in truth they are only valuable when lead is scarce, to supply the place of musket balls, and may be of value for that purpose, if my Democratic party should make another war for conquest of a country not even suitable for the cultivation of the Fox grape.

You say that the English deem our native grapes as worthless. It may be because they are not suited to their climate. It may be an error of judgment. I deem all our best natives, (not including your famous Fox grapes) to be far superior to the Miller's Burgundy, (Meusneir,) which they praise highly. The Ohio, Herbemont, Swain, Missouri and Elsinburgh resemble it, but the bunches of the two first are much larger, and the fruit of larger size, and I think superior as a table grape. The Catawba, I deem not only a grape of fine quality as a table grape with us, but worth millions to our country as a wine grape. Major Adlum conferred a great benefit on his country when he brought this grape into public notice; but like all other new discoverers, he derived but little benefit from it.

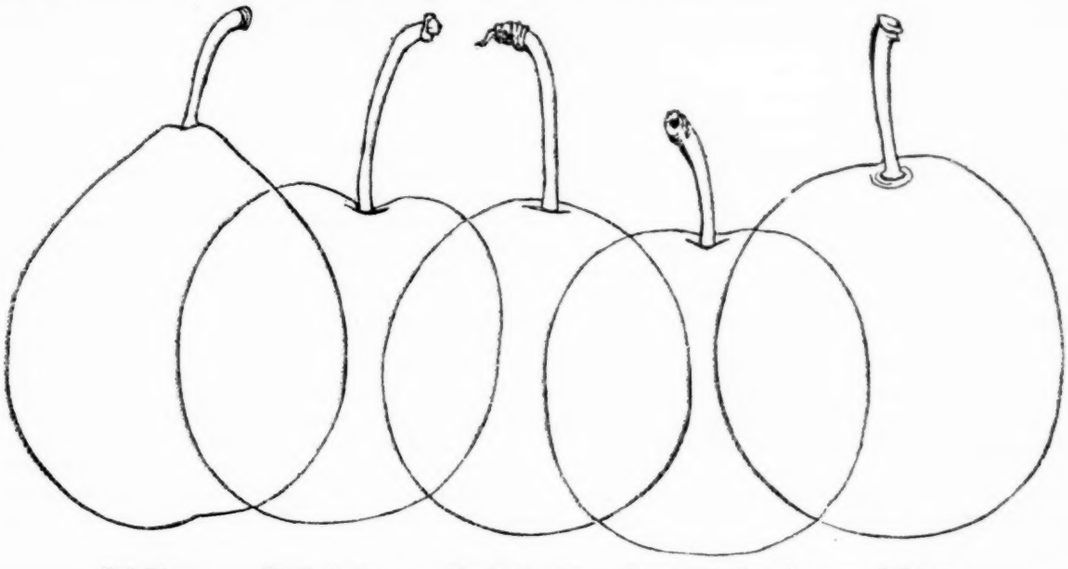
The English hold our strawberries in as little estimation as our grapes, and throw them away as barren. If they were *practical gardeners* and not *great botanists*, they would ascertain that the only value of their famous Keen's Seedling and Beehive, really is to impregnate the Hovey and other kinds, which they call *barren* plants, and the discarded Hovey would produce four times the quantity of fruit that those most esteemed by them will produce, and of superior size. The Beehive may belong to a rare class of strawberry plants, bearing blossoms purely pistillate, and a large portion more or less perfect in both organs, and therefore bearing what may be called a fine crop of perfect and imperfect berries. But the fruit will be found small, and only valuable as an impregnator, unless the fruit should come in very early, which is the case with many staminates; often a week in advance of the pistillates, and where this is the case, go out of blossom before the pistillates, and require a few late staminates to impregnate the late blossoms. Early strawberries, even if small, always command a high price. Eberlin's Seedling, will, I believe, prove superior as a staminate, to any plant now cultivated, and is worth 100 of the lauded Boston Pine. With us, with ordinary cultivation, the latter will not produce on an average one perfect fruit from ten blossoms. It is said, that to insure fruit from staminates, the plants must be kept separate. This to a certain extent is necessary with pistillates, to enable insects who carry the farina to get at the blossom. In staminates, as each row has her own master, I should not deem close proximity so great an objection. But experience is better than speculation.

The cultivation of the Isabella grape is yearly lessening in this region. It often ripens badly, one half of the bunch ripening, and the berries of the other half being green. We deem it far inferior to several of our varieties of hardy gapes.. N. LONGWORTH. *Cincinnati, Oct.* 12, 1848.

The Ohio Fruit Convention,

Assembled at Columbus on the 27th of 9th mo. (Sept.) last, and continued its session twotdays. Abou thirty delegates were in attendance. A. H. ERNST, of Cincinnati, was chosen President, and F. R. ELLIOT, and M. B. BATEHAM, Secretaries. Sixty-five varieties of apples, and a number of other fruits, were passed upon, and the Convention adjourned to meet next year at Cincinnati. F. R. ELLIOT, of Cleveland, a person eminently qualified for the service, was appointed to prepare the proceedings for publication, and we doubt not a large amount of interesting and valuable matter will be thus placed before the public.

LIQUID MANURE—GRAPES.—The *Ohio Cultivator* says that a grape vine at a hotel in that state, but three years old, has climbed to the second story, and has extended its branches round the corners of the building to a distance of twenty or thirty feet, nearly the whole being full of clusters of fruit. The only unusual treatment it had received, was a watering every day with dish-water, and occasionally with soap-suds.



Red Diaper. Bleecker's Gage. Purple Favorite. Lawrence's Favorite. Jefferson.

The above are outlines of five varieties of the plum, which possess valuable qualities, but are not so widely known as other variaties of less merit.

1. Red Diaper, *Diapree Rouge*, or *Mimms*.—Large, handsome, reddish purple; stem half to three-fourths of an inch long, slightly sunk; flesh free from stone, juicy, melting, sweet, delicious, better in flavor than Washington. Tree a rather slow grower. Last of summer.

2. Bleecker's Gage.—Medium in size, or rather large, roundish-oval, regular, suture very obscure; stem an inch long, downy, in a small cavity; skin yellow, at first with obscure clouds or stripes, and with numerous white specks; flesh sweet, juicy, rich, free from the stone. Late in summer. Distinguished from Prince's Yellow Gage by its longer and stouter stem, and later maturity; and from Lawrence's Favorite, which it resembles in flavor, by the much shorter stem and more obtuse fruit of the latter.

3. Purple Favorite.—Very few plums are equal to this in quality. Medium in size, often approaching large, roundish-obovate, somewhat variable in form, transverse section not unfrequently inclining to triangular; suture obsolete; skin dark dull reddish purple, irregularly or occasionally dotted with whitish specks. Stem nearly an inch long, very slightly sunk. Flesh free from the stone, greenish, tender, juicy, melting, sweet, rich, excellent; not quite the rich sweetness of the Green Gage, but exceedingly agreeable. Latter part of summer. Growth slow.

4. Lawrence's Favorite, or *Lawrence Gage*.—Rather large, roundish-oval, slightly flattened at the ends; suture, nearly even with the surface; skin greenish yellow, slightly clouded—and shaded, netted, and dotted, with reddish brown in the sun. Stem half an inch long, in a small cavity. Flesh with a rich greenish yellow hue, with an excellent and rather rich flavor, nearly free from the stone. Middle of 8 mo., (Aug.) Tree upright, thrifty.

5. Jefferson.—This celebrated plum has been widely disseminated within a few years, and wherever it has fruited, has maintained its high character. Although not quite so rich or excellent in flavor as some smaller varieties, it deserves to rank among the first, and by some is regarded as decidedly the best of all plums. It is large, oval, obscurely inclining to obovate; stem three-fourths of an inch long, in a small cavity; skin becoming yellow, often tinged with red in the sun; flesh a deep yellow, adheres slightly to the stone, rich, very sweet, juicy, high-flavored. Late in summer.

Pears for the South.

It is only within the last few years that the attention of our citizens has been drawn to the cultivation of such fruits as the peach, apple and pear, in this southern latitude. It was supposed that our southern sun was too powerful to perfect them, but we found we only required experience in their cultivation, and the proper selection of trees for our soil. Eperience has come to our aid, and it is worth what it has cost us to be enabled to luxuriate on our juicy, sweet and excellent fruits.

At one time we became disheartened from the impositions which were practiced on us by the nurserymen at the North, and by itinerant Frenchmen from *Paris*, by way (generally) of New-Orleans. The former, sending out worthless trees which had been picked up at auction or purchased from sources of no responsibility; the latter, by imposing on us worthless shrubs and fruit trees with high sounding names.

The taste for agricultural and horticultural improvement is rapidly increasing in this State, and I have no hesitation in saying, that any nurseryman can win a large share of patronage by integrity and liberality in dealing with us.

Believing that there are many such men at the North, and to enable them when they receive orders for *pear trees* (for to this tree I shall now confine myself,) the selection being left to them, to send trees which will give great satisfaction, we give a list of fourteen pears, which will yield a better return in the shape of profit and enjoyment than has yet been attained by the cultivation of any other kinds. These trees have been already introduced here—they were brought direct from France by one of our citizens, grafted on the *quince* and the *white thorn*, and have been tested and found wellt adapted to the climate and soil of Alabama. The lis is as follo ws :

Autumn Colmar,	Beurre d'Amalis,
Bezi de Heri,	Chaumontel,
Summer Bon Chretien,	Windsor,
Doyenne d'Ete,	Doyenne, Gray,
Duchesse d'Angouleme,	Doyenne, White,
Lou se Bonne,	Marie Louise,
Blanch Fleur,	Bouquet.

My remarks in regard to the impositions practiced upon us, have been general. They relate in fact to all kinds of fruit and plants. A ready market has generally been found here, and an avidity for novelty. Th:

usual confidence of ignorance and inexperience has prevailed, and as in anticipated results "things to be known are inferred from things unknown." The human mind is prone to credulity—so in our purchases of plants and shrubs, whether for ornament or use, our people have been ever up to a full confidence in the representations of venders, whether those venders were the slick-tongued sons of France, or our own equally shrewd but rough countrymen of yankee land. S. B. NORTH. *Mobile, Oct. '48.*

Productiveness of Strawberries.

In all the great strawberry controversy, about staminate and pistillate, monœcious and diœcious plants. the very important item of determining the productiveness of each variety, by actual experiment, and under the proper culture, seems to have been nearly forgotten. A correspondent of the Horticulturist at Poughkeepsie, furnishes nearly the only statement we have lately seen on this subject, although even this is somewhat indefinite. The soil was a heavy loam, without limestone; it was a heavy sod, broken up in 1845, not highly manured, and planted in the spring of 1846, with *Large Early Scarlet, Hudson Bay, Bishop's* and *Hovey's Seedling.* The result shows the Large Early Scarlet to be the best bearer, the Hudson next, Bishop's next, and Hovey's far behind the others. After trying the latter in various ways; he has never seen them bear one-fourth as much as the Large Early Scarlet.

Experiments elsewhere, and especially further south, have shown great productiveness in Hovey's Seedling. But in the State of New-York we have never seen any variety equal to the Large early Scarlet. M. G. Warner, of Rochester, famed for his success with strawberries, has found this more productive than any old sort, but is not sure that it may not be excelled by Burr's New Pine.

There is no doubt that the same treatment, which is best for one variety, may not be just the thing for another, and soil and climate may also exert controlling influences. In the midst of all the surfeit of discussion, we are starving for experiments, intelligently conducted, to exhibit the precise relative productiveness, by accurate measurement, of the different varieties, under the various influences of climate, soil, and culture.

Horticultural Facts,

Condensed from the Horticulturist and other sources.

LARGE HORSE-CHESTNUT TREES.—One tree in Lincoln, is 59 feet high, and the diameter of the head 100 feet. Another in Warwick, a hundred years after planting, was 70 feet high, diameter of foliage, 103 feet, diameter of the trunk at the ground, 7 feet. Two others, near Preebles, in Tweeddale, within 12 feet of each other, support one rounded mass of foliage 96 feet in diameter—their ages nearly 200 years. One near London, is about 100 feet high. One at Twizell, 18 years planted, was 38 feet high, and 15 inches in diameter. The supposed largest in America, is at Yonkers, N. Y., nearly 200 years old, 65 feet high.

MANURING OLD PEAR TREES.—A cultivator in Bucks county, Pa., mentions the case of an old and exhausted tree of the Seckel, (which needs and will bear more manure than most pears,) the fruit from which was so small as not to be worth gathering.

A trench three feet wide and sixteen inches deep was dug round the tree, at a distance of four feet from the tree to the nearest part of the trench, thus leaving an undug mass of roots eight feet in diameter. The earth from the trench was carted away, and was replaced with a peck of bone-dust, four cart-loads of stable manure, and enough fresh soil to fill the trench.

The roots soon shot into the new soil, the tree grew rapidly, was clothed in dense foliage, and the next year it bore a large crop of full-sized and delicious fruit; and the next or present year, they were still larger.

THE PRATT PEAR.—This new American variety is rated by A. J. Downing as among the twenty best yet known.

EXPERIMENTS.—The London Horticultural Society has adopted the practice of trying "every experiment, however ludicrous, that has been so brought forward as to excite public attention; that an official report may be published of its fallacy, instead of denouncing it without trial, which often strengthens sinister schemes, —or reporting its success if it turns out well, on authority which cannot be questioned."

A GREAT NURSERY.—Perhaps the largest nursery in the world, is Booth's in Holstein, one of the Danish provinces. It consists of 180 acres, and requires on an average, 130 men and 20 women, to cultivate it. Eighty packers are employed during the packing season. The average profit, for the last thirty years, has been $15,000 annually, though at one time for twelve years, the sale of dahlias alone netted $50,000 per annum, and to which eleven acres are still devoted. Some rare Orchideous plants sell for $300 each. Of this family of plants, they have 2000 varieties, and 2000 of the Dahlia. The collection of ornamental trees is enormous.

PEACHES IN THE SOUTH.—M. W. Phillipps, of Edwards, Miss., states the following periods of the ripening of early peaches:—

"Early White Nutmeg,.....	June 1st.
Early Tillotson,.....	" 20th.
Early York, (" true,")	" 21st.
Cole's Early Red,.....	" 24th.
Early Red Rareripe,.....	" 26th.
President,.....	" 30th.
Snow,.....	July 1st."

Thus it appears, only 10 days elapsed from the ripening of the the Tillotson to that of the President; in Western New-York that period is lengthened to more than a month. At Vicksburgh, the early peaches ripen two weeks earlier than at Edwards.

THE LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, is the richest corporation of the kind in the world. Its assets, over £48,000; debt, £9,000; annual income, £6,091, ($30,000;) expenses, £5,294. It publishes quarterly transactions, and maintains one or two botanical travellers; and at last summer's exhibition, nearly 14,000 visitors were admitted by tickets of about a dollar each.

RASPBERRIES.—S. A. Barrett, of Milton, N. Y., asserts that "a strong, deep loam, with but little sand, is the *only* soil from which a full crop is to be expected *every season*, from the Red Antwerp." He also states that N. Hallock, of that place, produced a crop the past season, from three quarters of an acre, which sold for $330, in the New-York market.

PERPETUAL ROSES.—A correspondent of the *Horticulturist* says, "The way I pursue, is to pinch out, as soon as visible, every blossom bud that appears at the first crop, say from the middle of May till the middle of June. This reserves the strength of the plant for the after bloom; and accordingly I have such clusters of roses in July, August, September and October, as those who have not tried this stopping system can have no idea of. *La Reine, Madame Laffay, Comte de Paris*, and *Dutchess of Sutherland*, are particularly superb under this treatment.

FIRE BLIGHT AND IRON.—The apparently capricious nature of fire blight, renders single cases of very little weight for or against a theory; but single cases are interesting, and form parts of a whole. M. B. BATEHAM, of the *Ohio Cultivator*, states that a number of large pear trees, 25 or 30 years old, in Mahoning county, were, about five years ago, struck with fire-blight, and in two years were apparently ruined. Several barrow-

loads of *bog iron ore* from the neighborhood, were then placed round each tree. The following spring, new shoots appeared with great vigor, and the leaves assumed a deep green and healthy appearance, ultimately forming new tops.

PRUNING REMOVED TREES.—Many experiments have shown the value of shortening in the heads of transplanted trees—the following, from a correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, furnishes decided proof:—One instance out of many,—a cherry tree was transplanted after the leaves had appeared; they fell off, but by watering they re-appeared. But early in summer they turned yellow, and began again to fall. The top was then *all* cut off, leaving a single rod or stem, and the wounds were covered with grafting wax. It shot out new branches and flourished finely. We have known small trees successfully removed after making some inches of growth, by keeping the roots well immersed in *mud*, accompanied with a *very heavy pruning* of the parts above ground.

FRUIT IN ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—J. J. MONELL, Esq., in his address before the Agricultural Society of his county, states that Mr. DUBOIS and his sons, of Cornwall, have sold in one year, $1,500 worth of plums which grew on trees planted by the sides of their fences. It is also stated that they sold last year 500 baskets of peaches from an orchard of two acres—though only half of the trees bore. JOHN MCKIBBEN, of the same place, it is said, picked in 1846, 540 barrels of apples from six acres of land; and GEO. BRUNDAGE is said to have sold, this year, over 100 barrels of plums. The whole amount of plums sent from the town this year; is said to be upwards of 1200 barrels—yielding a profit of $6,000 to $10,000.

Farming at the North.

A subscriber at Beaufort, S. C., who wishes to settle "on a northern farm," sends us the following queries. Our answers to them must necessarily be rather indefinite—perhaps some one will be able to furnish the information called for, in a more detailed form.

"1. What amount of money will it require in a good farming district in New-York or Pennsylvania, to purchase 250 acres of land, one-fifth wood-land? (*a*)

"2. What would be the probable cost of constructing the buildings *necessary* for a farm of that size, in the best manner, not including the dwelling-house? (*b*)

"3. What number of permanent hands would it require? the amount of wages by the year and by the day? (*c*)

"4. What amount of interest upon the investment, with good management, can be obtained?" (*d*)

a. The cost of land in the states referred to, would probably be from ten to fifty dollars an acre, according to the location and quality of the soil.

b. The expense of erecting buildings will depend on the views of the owner, and the course of farming to be pursued. It is the practice in some neighborhoods to stack all the hay and grain, and only put up cheap shelters, such as sheds for the stock. From $1,000 to $2,500 would probably provide as good buildings, exclusive of the dwelling—as are usually found on farms of the size mentioned; but many farmers *begin* with not more than $500 cost of out-buildings.

c. The number of hands required will depend much on the kind of farming that is carried on, and the amount of labor to be expended in improvements, &c. A stock farm, where the land is kept chiefly in grass, will of course, require less hands than one devoted to tillage crops; so that without more knowledge of the plan to be pursued, it would be impossible to lay down any definite rule. Mr. DELAFIELD, near Geneva, in this state, who received the first premium on farms from the State Ag. Society, last year, has 120 acres of tillage annually, the cultivable part of the farm being 270 acres, thus—40 acres of wheat, 38 of barley, 17 of oats, 23 of Indian corn, 2 of potatoes—and he employs five hands by the year, and five more during the season of cultivating and securing crops. Wages are from ten to fifteen dollars a month by the year, and fifty to seventy-five cents a day, exclusive of board.

d. Seven per cent. would be considered a good interest on the investment. A few farms give more, but many less.

The following statement of PETER CRISPELL, Jr. of Ulster county, who received the second premium on farms in this state last year, may give a useful idea in connexion with this matter. The farm consists of 114 acres, exclusive of wood land:

Farm expenses from December 1st, 1846 to December 1st., 1847.

To paid hired man by year (deducting lost time)	$86	66
" 50 days work from April 1st to July 1st (by one man,)	25	00
" 18 do. Hoeing and planting corn,	9	00
" 159¼ do. Harvesting,	145	31
" 89 do. Cutting up and husking corn.	44	50
" 3 Months work after harvest,	30	00
" 8 Months work by hired boy,	48	00
" 8 do. by son aged 15 years (worth)	40	00
" Hand help in house,	27	12
" Blacksmith und wagon repairs,	43	73
" Merchandize and groceries,	172	29
" 1000 bushels ashes,	110	00
" 2 bushels clover seed,	11	00
" 3000 ft. hemlock boards (at mill)	16	87
" Taxes, Town, School, &c. (about)	50	00
	$849	48

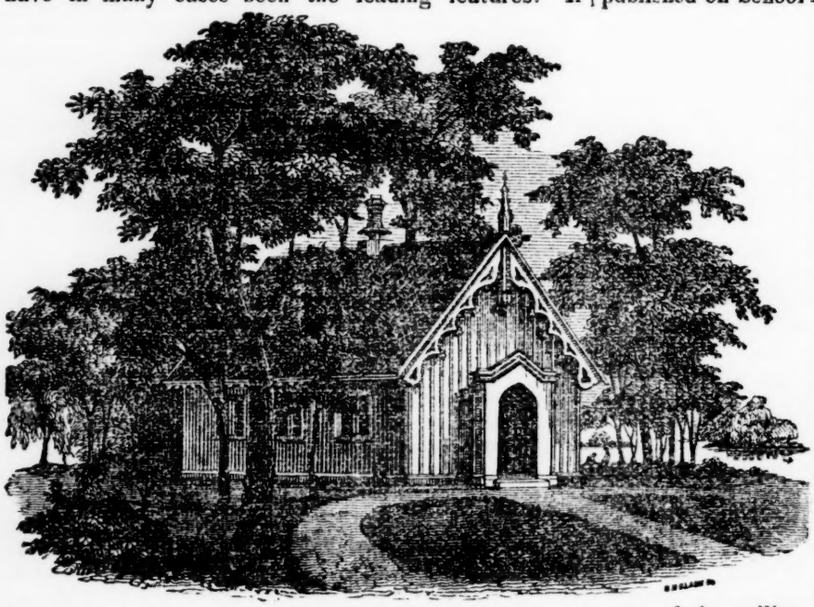
Amount of Crops sold and to be sold.

532 bushels of oats (sold)		$266	00
300	do rye (mostly sold)	258	00
900	do corn (to be sold) at 75 cts.	675	00
22	do wheat, (sold) at $1.75	38	50
8¼	do flaxseed (sold)	10	31
100 lb. flax, (to be sold)		10	00
About 50 tons of hay (partly sold)		500	00
160 bushels potatoes (partly sold) at 50 cents,		80	00
Beef, hide, &c.,		18	80
Pork sold,		17	28
Calves and skins sold,		10	40
About 600 lbs. butter, at 20 cents (sold)		120	00
2940 Eggs, (sold at)		29	21
Straw to be sold for more than $100,		100	00
10 loads cornstalks (partly sold)		20	00
		$2153	50
Deduct expenses,		849	48
		$1304	02

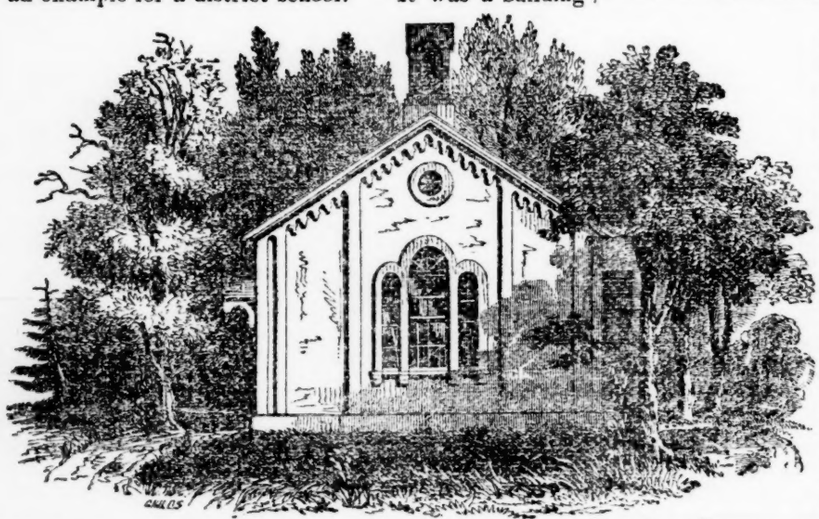
In regard to the above account, Mr. CRISPELL adds: "In the above I have included all the labor on the farm and in the family, except what has been performed by myself in harvest, and in husking, that being the only labor performed by myself, and the labor of my wife and daughter in the house. There are some other family expenses which I do not consider farm expenses, but which are to be paid out of the avails of the farm, such as shoemakers, weavers, tailors, &c., bills. My shoemaker's bill for the same time, amounts to $26.65, paid for weaving, $9.60; paid for making clothing and other wearing apparel, $8.25; for newspapers taken, $14, for minister's salary, $25, amounting in all to $83.60. This, I believe, will include all the ordinary expenses of the family and farm."

CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES.

We once heard a distinguished traveling lecturer on education, assert that he could at once know a district school-house from any other building, by its being the *worst-looking* house in the neighborhood. Broken windows and broken walls, and a general air of desolation, have in many cases been the leading features. If



children are to be taught the knowledge of order and comfort, these are miserable examples to set before them. In strong contrast with such pictures, is one described by DOWNING, a building erected for a *free-school*, by a private gentleman in Dutchess county, as an example for a district school. "It was a building



simple enough, after all. A projecting roof, with slightly ornamented brackets, a pretty porch, neat chimney tops; its color a soft, neutral tint; these were its leading features. But a single glance at it, told in a moment, that *the evil spirit had been cast out*, and the good spirit had taken its place. The utmost neatness and cleanliness appeared in every part. Beautiful vines and creepers climbed upon the walls, and hung in festoons over the windows. Groups of trees and flowering shrubs, were thriving within its enclosure. A bit of neat lawn surrounded the building, and was evidently an object of care and respect with the pupils themselves." Such an example before children could hardly fail to exert a controling influence, to continue through after life.

The accompanying engravings are from a work lately published on School Architecture, and the Improvement of School-Houses in the United States; by HENRY BARNARD, Commissioner of Schools in Rhode Island. They were designed by Mr. TEFT, an architect who appears to comprehend the art of combining convenience with tastefulness and beauty, in structures of this kind. The buildings here represented are erected, one at North Providence, the other at Westerly, R. I.

We have not yet met with the volume above alluded to, and therefore take the following from a notice by the editor of the *Horticulturist*. After speaking of the various plans for all sizes of school-houses, "primary, district, grammar, intermediate, public, or high, and normal schools," it is observed:—

"But these plans, numerous as they are, constitute but a small part of the utility of the work. What gratifies us quite as much, or even more, is the pains taken by the author to point out and suggest remedies for some of the crying evils in almost all the common schools at present existing,—evils which exert a most injurious influence on the health and minds of pupils.

"We allude especially to improved modes of *ventillation*, *warming*, and *seating* the inmates of common school-houses. A want of proper attention to the two first most important considerations is the cause of a great deal of bodily discomfort; and we have the opinion of some of the most skilful physicians of the country, for believing that a large number of the spinal distortions of late so prevalent, owe their origin to the cramped and unsuitable seats and writing desks, to which the tender frames of pupils are confined in schools.

"To assist in banishing these evils, Mr. BARNARD has not only very lucidly explained the advantages of proper ventillation, but he gives diagrams and details, showing how the Boston mode of ventillation, (a most excellent one) is easily applied to all school-houses, so as effectually to prevent the possibility of the accumulation of deleterious or impure air.

"In speaking of the accommodations in primary schools, we find the following, among other valuable hints for the teacher's own use:—

'Little children are made to suffer, and many of them permanently, from being forced to sit long in one position, without any occupation for mind or muscles,

on seats without backs, and so high that their feet cannot touch, much less rest on the floor. Nothing but the fear of punishment, or its frequent application, can keep a live child still under such circumstances, and even that cannot do it long. Who has not an aching remembrance of the torture of this unnatural confinement, and the burning sense of injustice, for punishment inflicted for some unavoidable manifestation of uneasiness and pain? Even though the seats are as comfortable as can be made, young children cannot and should not be kept still upon them long at a time, and never without something innocent or useful to do; and under no circumstances longer than twenty-five or thirty minutes in one position, nor so long at one study, and that with frequent and free exercise in the open air. To accomplish this, great and radical changes in the views and practice of teachers, parents, and the community at large must take place. Nowhere, in the whole department of practical education, is a gradual change more needed, or should sooner be commenced.' "

Conical Dwarf Pear Tree.

This form of training pear trees has been deemed, by some experienced cultivators, to give the greatest quantity and best quality of fruit. Downing suggests that the best way to grow trees in this form, is to choose a tree of but one year's growth, from the graft, as older trees are apt to be bare of branches at the lower part of their stems. The leading shoot of the young tree is to be shortened back to within a foot or eighteen inches of the ground, at the time of planting it. This will develope the lower branches; to encourage the growth of which still more, it is well to shorten back the leading shoot, about the first of July. This will, about the middle of the growth the next spring, cause to start out another tier of branches, a foot above the last. The next summer, in July, the leader is again cut back to within a foot of the last tier, which will cause the growth of a third set, and this must be repeated every year till the tree is from 6 to 10 feet high, as the taste of the cultivator may direct. It is considered better to pinch off the ends of such side-shoots as are inclined to grow too long, than to prune them.

Spirea Prunifolia.

This beautiful shrub, which was introduced into Europe by Dr. SIEBOLD, is thus described. It was found cultivated in the Japanese gardens, and is supposed to be a native of the north of China. It is from 6 to 9 feet high, and has upright, close, bushy, slender branches, which are covered with a smooth, ash-colored bark; that detaches itself at a later period in thin scales. The leaves are oval, or ovate-elliptic, rounded at their base, obtuse, or a little acute at their apex, downy beneath, denticulated at the edge. The flowers, which grow by threes or sixes, cover the whole length of the branches, are as white as snow, and very double, in consequence of a complete abortion of their stamens. Their shape is exactly like that of the Ranunculus aconitifolius, with double flowers, and their number and arrangement, together with a light and elegant bright green foliage, render this plant a charming addition to the plants which grow in the open air.

Domestic Economy, Recipes, &c.

Curing Provisions.

As this is the season of the year when farmers are engaged in packing their stores of meat, we offer the following recipes, the value of which we have proved by our own experience.

HAMS.—The following mode of preparing hams, we have practiced for several years, and can with confidence recommend it to others.

For every one hundred pounds of meat, take five pints of good molasses, (or five pounds brown sugar,) five ounces saltpetre, and eight pounds rock salt—add three gallons of water, and boil the ingredients over a gentle fire, skimming off the froth or scum as it rises. Continue the boiling till the salt, &c. is dissolved. Have the hams nicely cut and trimmed, packed in casks with the shank end down, as the pickle will thus strike in better. When the pickle, prepared as above, is sufficiently cool, pour it over the hams. They may lie in pickle from two to six weeks, according to the size of the pieces, or the state of the weather, more time being required in cold, than in warm weather. Beef or mutton hams, intended for smoking and drying, may be cured according to this mode, and will be found excellent.

Much of the goodness of hams depends on smoking. They should be hung at such a distance from the fire, as not to be heated. They should also be hung up with the shank end downward, as this will prevent the escape of their juices by dripping. Small hams, wanted for immediate use, will answer with two weeks' smoking, but larger ones, and those wanted for keeping, should be smoked four weeks or more.

Different articles are used for smoking. Perhaps saw-dust from hard wood, where it can be conveniently had, is on the whole to be preferred. Corn cobs are first rate, and are said by some to make the "sweetest" smoke of anything. Chips of maple and hickory, or the small twigs and branches of those kinds of wood, do well.

Hams are sometimes cured by adding pyroligneous acid to the pickle, but having had no experience with this mode, we cannot speak of its advantages. Another mode, which we have seen practiced, is to *smoke the barrels or casks* in which the hams are to be kept, and let them remain in pickle till wanted, only taking them out a sufficiently long time before using, to allow them to drain properly. The barrels are smoked by being placed over small fires of chips, cobs, &c. for several hours. The essence of smoke which is thus imbibed by the barrel, is imparted to the pickle, and thence to the meat.

WESTPHALIA HAMS.—The following compound will give to any common ham the taste so much appreciated in that sold as Westphalia, and is recommended to them who prefer that flavor. In one hundred parts of water dissolve four parts of salt, two parts of brown sugar, one part Barbadoes tar, and one part spirits of wine. After it has been well mixed and stood for several days, three tablespoonfuls may be mixed with the salt necessary to cure an ordinary ham.

BEEF.—The best pieces for corning, are the plates, ribs and briskets. Pack the pieces in casks, giving a very slight sprinkling of salt between each piece. Then cover the meat with a pickle made by boiling together, in 4 gallons of water, 8 lbs. salt, 3 lbs. brown sugar, 3 oz. saltpetre, 1 oz. pearlash, for 100 lbs. meat. Keep a heavy flat stone on the meat, that it may be well immersed in the pickle. Beef packed in this manner will keep a year, and will rather improve than grow worse.

Another mode recommended by a gentleman of long experience in the packing of beef and pork, is the following: For 100 lbs. beef take 4 lbs. brown sugar, 4 oz. saltpetre, and 4 quarts fine Liverpool salt, mix all intimately together, and in packing, sprinkle it evenly over the meat. Add no pickle, the dissolving of the salt, &c. with the juices of the meat, will be sufficient. Keep the meat closely pressed together by a good weight. We are assured that this is the best mode of packing beef that is intended for keeping over the summer, and that the quality of the meat is unexceptionably fine.

CLEAR PORK.—For this we prefer clear salt and water. After having divided the hog, take off the shoulders and hams, and all the lean meat, cut the sides crosswise into strips, four or five inches wide, and after covering the bottom of the cask with salt, pack the strips in layers set edgwise as closely as possible round the cask, with plenty of salt between each layer. When the cask is full and has settled for a day or two, put in cold water enough to fairly cover the pork. There is no danger of using too much salt for clear pork—no more will be taken up by the meat than is needed, and the remainder is safely left, and may be used in packing a new parcel.

Gather up the Fragments.

Families who kill their own beef and pork, always have various odds and ends which may be worked up in such a way as to form some of the most wholesome and palatable dishes.

TRIPE.—Take the tripe as soon as practicable after it comes from the animal, rinse it well in cold water, and immediately sprinkle a thick coating of air-slacked lime over the inside—roll it up and let it lie till the next day. Then cut it in pieces eight or ten inches square, scrape it, and put in soak in salt and water, where it should remain seven or eight days, or till the strong smell is entirely gone, changing the salt and water every day. Then boil it tender. It may be soused like pigs' feet, or it may be broiled, fried with sausages, or dipped in batter and fried alone.

SOUSE.—Take pigs' feet, the head, &c., and after bieng well cleaned, boil them in water with a little salt, till the meat drops off. Then slip out the largest bones, and put the meat in a stone jar, or well-seasoned wood firkin. Make a liquor to cover them, as follows: Take one quart of the liquor they were boiled in, two quarts of vinegar, spiced with cloves, allspice, pepper, and cinnamon. While the meat is still warm, pour the liquor, boiling hot, upon it. In a few days it is fit for use, and may be either rolled in flour and fried in lard or sausage fat, or warmed in a little of the liquor, or eaten cold. The feet and shanks of *cattle*, cleansed in the same manner as pigs' feet, are excellent. When sufficiently boiled, all the bones should be taken out, the meat and sinews immediately chopped fine, and seasoned with salt, pepper, allspice, summer-savory and sage. When wanted for use, they may be warmed over in a little butter, and are nice, delicate eating—scarce inferior to oysters, which they somewhat resembles. They make equally as good souse as pigs' feet. The jelly which is left after they are boiled, makes excellent *blanc mange*.

SAUSAGES.—Chop 6 lbs. of lean with 2 lbs. of fat pork, 4 table-spoonsful of salt, 6 do. of powdered sage, 4 of black pepper, and 2 of cloves—a litttle rosemary may be added. If not stuffed, keep the meat in a tin vessel, tied down close; and when to be used roll it into cakes, dust them with flour, and fry.

PICKLED CABBAGES.—Take the heads of red cabbage, and quarter them. Then pack them in a cask or stone ware vessel, giving each layer a good sprinkling of salt, and place some weight on them. After remaining about a week, prepare some vinegar by adding to each gallon one ounce each of mace, cinnamon,

and black pepper, and a small bit of alum. Heat the vinegar scalding hot and pour over the cabbage. When cool, tie over or cover the top of the vessel, so as to keep the contents from the air as much as possible.—*Morgan Chronicle.*

Notices of New Publications.

BREEDS, MANAGEMENT, STRUCTURE AND DISEASES OF THE SHEEP: with illustrative engravings, and an Appendix. By HENRY J. CANFIELD, of Canfield, Mahoning County, Ohio.

This is a volume of 395 pages duodecimo. In that part of the work relating to the natural history and breeds of sheep, the author appears to have followed Youatt, Spooner, and others, and this is also the case in a considerable degree in regard to diseases, and management. In reference to diseases, however, the author has in several instances given his own ideas, which he states have been formed from the results of experience, and much study of the subject. He is of the opinion that the disease called the *rot* has been the cause of greater loss in sheep than has generally been believed—greater, perhaps, than any other disease. This is a conclusion which will probably be admitted by most persons who have given the matter much consideration. The means of prevention and the remedy proposed for this disease are in some respects new, and should be carefully considered. He thinks the immediate cause of the disease commonly known as rot, is "the acids which are produced by the fermentation of food in the stomach." The remote cause is the deficiency of earthy salts in the food. Grass or herbage of much succulence is of this nature. The disease and treatment are described as follows:

"In the *rot* or *gradual decay of the bowels*, there is a chronic inflammation of the mucus membranes of some part or parts of the intestinal tube, which is frequently not very severe; the tongue, though furred, may show little or no sign of inflammation, and, at the same time, the lacteal ducts and mesentery glands are gradually decaying, in consequence of this inflammation; nutriment cannot pass into the lacteal ducts through the inflamed parts, nor through those parts which are injured by abscesses, and, consequently, the sheep pines away by degrees. This is, properly speaking, the rot; it is very similar to the dyspepsia of man, and the complication of diseases which ensues, is the result of this indigestion.

Treatment of the Rot.—When man is afflicted with chronic inflammation of the mucus membranes of the bowels in this manner, it has been found that mineral water, which is strongly impregnated with gypsum, (Plaster of Paris,) is one of the best remedies for this complaint; and mankind are seldom afflicted with dysentery in those districts where the waters are made hard by gypsum; and most hard waters are of this description: and dysentery is an acute inflammation of the mucus membranes of the lower parts of the bowels; and it is only when lime and gypsum are deficient in upland grasses, that graminivorous animals, feeding upon them, are afflicted with inflammations of the mucus membranes of the bowels. The reason for this effect appears to be, that inflammation is the beginning of decomposition; gypsum is the natural astringent of the bowels both to man and beast, and its powerful antiseptic qualities arrest the decomposition which begins in the parts inflamed, and nature restores them to a healthy action.

"Therefore, when the bowels of sheep are more or less decayed, nothing better can be done for them than to give them a full proportion of gypsum and lime in their condiments, and a suitable proportion of tar or pitch along with them; and if any one does not incline to eat ashes and gypsum, a cleaner mixture may be made with one part slacked lime or chalk, two parts gypsum, and two or three parts common salt: such a mixture will not be refused.

"In winter, sheep, whose bowels are in any wise decayed, should be kept warm and dry, and should be provided with a supply of well-cured hay, and a moderate supply of grain: but special care should be used not to feed them so much as to scour them.

"This course will, in most cases, arrest the disease, and prevent any further decay of the lacteal ducts and mesentery glands, and will take away all diseased action, so that such animals may, with propriety, be fattened and eaten, in all cases where they can be made fat: but it is seldom that medicine can restore them to their original sound state, when their bowels are much decayed."

Under the head of "Condiments," the mixture alluded to is more particularly described thus:

"I have used ten parts leached ashes, one part gypsum, and two or three parts common salt, in wet seasons; at other times, one-third salt, and the balance in gypsum and ashes. Others can mix these articles, as they find necessary by experiment. For each one hundred sheep, two to four pounds of pitch pulverized, and mixed with these articles monthly, will be sufficient in most cases, to prevent dropsy, and affections of the lungs. The various condiments should be rightly proportioned. If the alkalies and alkaline salts superabound, they will be injurious by causing too great relaxation; but if the earthy cordiments superabound, they will pass through the bowels harmlessly.

"Where ashes cannot be conveniently obtained, two parts slacked lime or chalk, one part gypsum, and one or two parts of common salt, may be mixed together, and used advantageously for the same purpose; and, if convenient, one part burnt clay may be pulverized, and usefully mixed with these ingredients, along with bitter articles. The quantity which sheep will eat weekly varies; sometimes a hundred sheep will eat, in one week, a bushel of salt, ashes and gypsum, mixed in proportion as first mentioned: at other times the same amount will suffice them for three or four weeks. The quantity of ashes and gypsum, which they seem to require, evidently depends upon the quality of the grass or hay.

"Perfect digestion is the great source of health to all animals, and, therefore, particular attention should be paid to supply the condiments which may be necessary for them; and when they are supplied, their digestion will generally be very perfect, and a less quantity of food will suffice them, than if they are withheld.

"In order to test the properties of gypsum, I fed one part gypsum, and two parts common salt to sheep and cattle. In the softest and rankest pastures, all diarrhœ of sheep was entirely prevented. Its effect upon calves and fatting cattle was particularly excellent. Gypsum mixed with salt or with provender is also very useful to horses afflicted with slavering, or the heaves."

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS.—The November number of this work is before us. It contains a large amount of scientific matter, as well as several articles interesting to the popular reader. We notice one by Prof. HENRY, giving explanations and illustrations of the plan of the Smithsonian Institute; Report on Meteorites, by Prof. C. U. SHEPARD; Notes on the Mines of a portion of the State of Mexico, by Lieut. G. W. RAINES; Structure of the Jaws and Teeth of the Iguandon, by Dr. MANTELL; Shooting stars of August 10, 1848; Electricity as applied to Telegraphic purposes; The Dead Sea Expedition; Aro-

tic Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, &c., &c. The value of this work renders it deserving of the patronage of the public. Published at New Haven on the first day of every second month, at $5 per year. Edited by Messrs. Silliman & Dana.

Observations on the Production, Manufacture, Transportation and Preservation of the Cereal Grains. By J. R. Stafford.

This pamphlet is chiefly devoted to stating the advantages of preserving grain, meal and flour in all climates, and to an explanation of the operation of a machine called Stafford's Patent Revolving Dryer and Cooler. We have noticed the invention on former occasions, and have since received favorable accounts of it. The patentee claims for this dryer the following advantages:

1. That it dries all substances without the possibility of change of quality, color or flavor.

2. That it occupies less space, takes less fuel, and does more work than any other dryer.

3. The only attention required is to keep up steam sufficient to blow off at the valve weighed at any desired pressure.

4. That the motion and the heat being uniform, with sufficient capacity of dryer, a given amount of grain or other substances must be dried, without destroying their vitality.

Thirteen Lectures, on a new Self-supporting System of General and Liberal Education. By Ezekiel Rich, Minister of the Gospel and an Educator.

This is a little book of 224 pages duodecimo, designed to show the views of the author in regard to a reform in writing the English language—a subject to which he has devoted much time and attention.

"The American Flora, illustrated with four to six beautiful colored engravings, taken from Nature," edited by Dr. A. B. Strong, and published by Green & Spencer, 140 Nassau street, New York. This work is issued monthly, in demi-quarto form, each No. containing four to six plates, with 16 pages of superior letter press. The October No. has four colored plates, viz. The Moss Rose, Sanguinaria Canadensis, Lupinus perennis, and Pear. Terms—$3 a year.

Illustrated Natural History, by the same editor, and published monthly, at $1 a year. The October No. has four lithographic plates of animals and birds, which are worth the price of the number.

Profits of Fowls.

Lyman Church, of Middlefield, Mass., states that he has derived a nett profit of $108 19-100 in one year, from 140 fowls. He submits his account, as follows:

Value of stock, Nov. 1, 1847,.....	$40 35
Expense of feed,.....	116 45
	$156 80
Value of stock, Oct. 1848,.....	$65 30
" of Poultry sold,.....	30 68
" of Manure, 63 bu., 15 cts.....	9 45
" of Eggs, 1,256 doz., 13 1-2 cts.,.....	169 56
	$264 99

He states that he arrives at this result by actual and careful experiment, without guessing or conjecture. We extract from his communication, in the *Hampshire Gazette*, the following in relation to the treatment of his fowls: "I give them a warm house, with a comfortable yard or range, and 150 hens should have from one-half to three quarters of an acre. My house is so arranged as to keep them when I choose, in separate apartments and constantly supplied with food, old plastering, lime, gravel, water, &c.,—with some secret nests, as well as open boxes, for them to lay in. The house should be kept well white-washed and as clean as possible. The kind of food I use is varied occasionally,—corn, boiled potatoes, barley, oats and wheat screenings; the latter especially I find very valuable. The quality of the food, however, does not, in my opinion, influence the laying so much as is imagined. They must have enough to eat, and be made comfortable in other respects. With my management they lay the year round."

Characteristics of the Season 1848.

In this latitude, any show of vegetation before the 2d spring months, is always regarded as premature; hence the adage that "all the grass which grows in March will die in April." In fact it is not, usually, till the near approach of May that the greenness of the fields and forests becomes fairly conspicuous.

April last, exhibited nothing to excite particular remark, except that the month was very dry. May commenced with abundant rain, which suddenly clothed the trees with foliage of unusual richness. From the middle of this month till the middle of June, the weather was generally cold and wet; but it then became warm and all crops rapidly advanced in growth. Up to the latter part of July, almost all parts of the country were well supplied with moisture. After that period, however, many sections were visited by drouth. A belt of country extending from the Allegany range to the eastward, embracing some of the southern counties of this State, the northern part of New Jersey, and a considerable portion of Connecticut, has suffered severely from this cause.

The average degree of heat for the season has been less than usual—the number of *hot* days comparatively few, and the period of warm weather extremely short. There was frost in many places on the first of June, and in particular spots on the thirteenth, and by the first week in September its effects might again be seen. September and October were chilly and damp—there being but few fair days.

Hay gave a full crop, and the growth of grass was generally good in all parts of the country, during the early part of the season.

Wheat gave a full average yield in most sections, though in some neighborhoods the crop was damaged by wet weather after it was cut.

Rye was generally a full yield, and of good quality.

Barley did not yield as well as usual in the central portions of the state, where it is cultivated extensively, but in some other sections the crop was fine.

Oats are generally heavy, though with rather a disproportion of straw.

Indian Corn, that important article for home consumption, and which is becoming every year more valuable for exportation, has been good—except in the colder and more northern parts of the country, where, in some instances, it failed to ripen fully. But taking the whole country together, the crop has never done better, and the quantity produced must be unprecedented. The best processes of kiln-drying this grain are coming into use, by which we are enabled to send it to foreign ports in good order, and it can be brought from the interior of our country, where it is raised at a cheap rate.

Potatoes have been less injured by the "disease" or rot, than for the last three or four years. The crop was more or less effected about the first August, and in some instances suffered to the amount of fifty per cent or more. The general yield, however, was light—in many places not half an average—even where the tubers have shown no symptoms of decay. Our accounts from Europe represent the disease as less virulent, generally, than in former years. In England and Scotland, the crop is decidedly better than that of 1847, and in Ire-

land the destruction has been less, except in a few districts.

Of *fruits* there was an entire failure, in this vicinity, of cherries, plums, and peaches, occasioned, as is believed, by the starting of the buds in the fall, and the sudden occurrence of extreme cold in February. A hundred miles farther south, however, the stone fruits were generally good, and in New Jersey and Delaware peaches were never more plenty. Apples are plenty and good. Pears in this vicinity, were not as good as usual. The trees have suffered greatly from blight—the cause of which is yet veiled in some mystery.

But in view of all the products of the season, the American husbandman has abundant reason to be satisfied. In all the essential articles of subsistence, the earth has yielded a bountiful increase. No dread of famine disturbs the minds of any of our people, but from all quarters we hear the joyous intelligence, that there is "bread enough and to spare."

Hints for the Season.

Operations on the farm are usually suspended, in this latitude, by the first of December; though as long as the ground continues open, something may be done Stones may be dug, walls built, drains made, ground plowed, and materials for manure collected. When the ground has frozen, and a light coating of snow has fallen, a good opportunity is presented for moving wood, timber and other articles, taking produce to market, &c., business which may be done with much greater facility now than when the roads become blocked with deep snows.

Live stock may be allowed to graze such fields as have not been already sufficiently depastured, as long as the ground is bare; but cattle should not be permitted to run on soils that are so soft as to be poached by their hoofs. They will need shelter at night, and in stormy weather. Dry lands, that have a coat of grass reserved on them, may be fed by sheep any time in the winter when not covered with snow.

In the distribution of the winter's supply of fodder, the coarser and poorer kinds should be reserved till the coldest weather—the appetites of the animals being then sharpest, it will be eaten with least waste. Those farmers who are not already provided with cutting machines, will do well to procure them. Their use is attended with considerable economy. Coarse hay, straw, or corn-stalks, are, by being passed through a cutter, brought into a more convenient form for mastication, and substances are eaten which would otherwise be rejected, or only partially consumed. Cutting affords an opportunity for mixing fodder of inferior quality with that which is more palatable, thus inducing the stock to eat that which would not be eaten if given by itself. Cutting also affords the most convenient means of mixing meal, shorts or bran with fodder, by which the double advantage is gained of consuming articles which would otherwise be more or less wasted, and of so diffusing the meal that its nutriment is thoroughly extracted by the animal. The feeding of laboring animals on cut food allows them more time to rest—the cutting performing, in a great degree, the work of chewing and preparation for digestion. But it should not be attempted to feed stock with substances which are chiefly destitute of nutriment. The large sour butts of corn stalks are little else than woody fibre, and can be of little or no use in supporting animal life. Where a cutter is worked by horse-power, it may be an object to cut such articles on account of the convenience of working them into manure.

Attention should be given to keeping all animals, as much as possible, in a condition congenial to their habits. Their comfort should be consulted in regard to both food and shelter. Undue exposure to cold, not only requires a greater amount of food to sustain the system, but it prevents the natural secretions, and actually wastes the bodily tissues. The most proper temperature is that which would be naturally sought by the animal. Sheep may be allowed to take shelter or not, at their option, and this liberty may be given to all stock, which it is not necessary to fasten in stables a portion of the time. Close quarters are probably preferable for animals which it is designed to fatten, in order to prevent the loss of their flesh by muscular exercise.

We have alluded above to late plowing. There are some circumstances which may render this expedient. Land which is filled with couch grass (Triticum repens) by being plowed so as to expose the roots to the action of frost, can be much easier cleaned the following season, as the freezing of the plant in this situation greatly weakens its vitality. Tenacious soils, by being thrown into ridges in such a manner as to throw off the water, and let the surface freeze while dry, are rendered mellow and friable, and are readily brought into excellent condition for planting in spring.

Conclusion of the Season—Potato Crop,

With general remarks on the Potato.

The year 1848 will long be remembered, at least in central New-York, for its cool summer and autumn. The occurrence of a few hot days in June, connected with frequent sudden extreme changes in that month, and the first half of July, (see remarks on the season in your October No.) very seriously threatened the potato crop. But the steady, cool character of the remainder of the season, while it almost annihilated the crop of melons, squashes and pickle cucumbers, was very favorable to the potato. The yield and healthfulness of the crop this year has been superior to that of any other for four or five years. Still in cases of rich soil, and more especially in cases of late planting and tender varieties, the disease has been very fatal.

A season moderately moist, cool and steady, such as is favorable to wheat, oats and grass, will be found highly appropriate to potatoes; while one hot and dry, such as is fitted to mature corn, melons and tomatoes, will be found unfavorable. Such, however, is the great natural vigor of this plant, that it has, until lately, withstood the unnatural treatment to which we have subjected it in planting it in the same soil and climate with corn. The ancient Peruvian Indians, the earliest cultivators of this plant of whom we have any knowledge, cultivated this crop higher up on the mountain side than corn, and not corn only, but also higher up than where the Spaniards subsequently cultivated wheat and barley.

Our unnatural treatment of it, connected with our neglect to renew it frequently from vigorous healthful seed, has well nigh ruined the potato. As, however, we cannot always choose such a soil and climate as we could desire for this most valuable crop, we may still hope to succeed, as we formerly have done, by a wise selection of soil, exposition, and early planting, and especially by the renewal of our seed from vigorous sources. C. E. G. *Utica, Nov.*, 1848.

Big Sheep.—It is stated that some of the sheep exhibited at the last show of the Royal Agricultural Society, were estimated to weigh as follows: Leicesters, of 16 months old, 46 lbs. per quarter; of the same breed, 3 years and 4 months old, 56 lbs. per quarter. Long-wools, (not Leicester,) 16 months old, 52 lbs. per quarter; of the same breed, 3 years and 4 months old, 72 lbs. per quarter. South-Downs, 16 months old, 36 lbs. per quarter;—of the same breed, 3 years and 4 months old, 46 lbs. per quarter.

MONTHLY NOTICES—TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

WHO WANTS A COMPLETE SET OF THE CULTIVATOR, from its commencement, 15 vols. bound, and the two volumes of DOWNING'S HORTICULTURIST, now published, and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS worth of other books?—It will be seen by reference to an advertisement on our last page, that these are all offered as a PREMIUM to the one who sends us the largest number of subscribers to "THE CULTIVATOR," for 1849. Beside this, other PREMIUMS—of FORTY, THIRTY, TWENTY, and TEN DOLLARS, and many smaller ones, are offered for the next largest lists of subscribers. These Premiums will furnish a Farmer's Library, which any young man may well prize highly; and we hope there will be an energetic competition for them.

BACK VOLUMES.—A few complete sets of The Cultivator from its commencement, bound and stitched, were saved from destruction by the fire, and as we shall soon reprint these volumes, we are prepared to supply all orders for them

BACK NUMBERS.—*All* our back numbers, unbound, of all the volumes, were burnt—consequently we cannot supply any single numbers until they are reprinted.

RETURN OF MR. COLMAN.—Many of our readers will doubtless be glad to learn of the return of this gentleman, after having spent several years in writin and procuring materials for his work on "European Agriculture." We understand he arrived in Boston in the early part of last month.

☞ Mr. P. BARRY, of the firm of Elwanger & Barry, of the Mount Hope Gardens and Nurseries, Rochester, sailed for Europe last week, for the purpose of visiting the principal nurseries of Great Britain, France and Germany, and will bring home with him in the spring, whatever he finds, which promises to be an useful addition to their already very extensive collection of trees and plants.

GOOD CORN.—Mr. D. GAYLORD, of Gaylord's Bridge, Conn., has sent us a sample of a kind of corn raised by him. It is called the Warren corn, but is similar to the Dutton, or Golden Sioux—has twelve rows to the ear, and less cob, and better shaped ears than is usual with this variety.

☞ We have received from Mr. S. WORDEN, of Oswego, a sample of a variety of apples which he highly esteems—the name not known. It is of a handsome, round form, and deep red color. The flavor is quite peculiar, but pleasant; the flesh tender and breaking. Mr. W. recommends it for baking. We were prevented from trying it for this pourpose, as they were lost or destroyed in the fire which consumed our office.

We have also received from Mr. D. HATCH, Alstead, N. H., specimens of several kinds of apples, among which are the Pumpkin Russet, or Sweet Russet, Little Pearmain, Newtown Pippin, and a variety not known.

MINERAL PAINT.—Having had several inquiries in regard to this substance, we condense the following description of it from the *Farmer and Mechanic*. It is said to harden in a few months after its application, forming a perfect enamel or slate, imperishable and capable of resisting fire. It can be had of any color from grey to black. It is called "UTLEY'S OHIO MINERAL INDESTRUCTIBLE PAINT." It is afforded at $4 the hundred pounds. W. H. STARR, 67 Beekman street, New York, is agent for the sale of it.

APPLES FROM CAYUGA COUNTY.—Mr. WM. D. OSBORN, of Port Byron, Cayuga county, has left us specimens of the Red Bellefleur and Newton Pippin, raised by him. The Pippin is of a larger size than we have before seen of that variety.

GOOD CORN CROP.—Mr. BALL, of Nassau, informs us that he raised the past season, 86 bushels of corn per acre, on his farm, allowing 70 pounds of ears as equal to a bushel of shelled corn. The plow was not used after the ground was planted—the corn being worked with the cultivator.

IMPROVEMENT IN WORKING IRON.—Mr. HORATIO AMES, of Falls Village, Conn., who is extensively engaged in working wrought iron, has made several improvements in the business, of great importance. Noticing the tendency of iron bars to divide longitudinally, when exposed to heavy pressure, it occurred to him that by twisting them, the tendency of the particles to assume a parallel arrangement, would be prevented, and the liability to separate obviated. He has, therefore, invented an apparatus which effectually performs the work. Tire, for locomotive wheels, of which he makes a great quantity, is subjected to this process, which is found to add greatly to its strength and durability. The plan is equally applicable to the twisting of rails for railroads. Mr. A. has also invented a process for heating or melting iron from the pig, by which he makes a saving of three dollars per ton. He has, besides, made improvements in the mode of hammering iron. He has lately erected. and put in operation, a forge, the cost of which was $50,000, and is probably superior to anything of the kind in this country. The building is 150 feet long and 80 feet wide. The roof, which is of slate, is supported on 38 cast-iron posts, 15 feet long, weighing one ton each. The whole weight of cast iron used in the construction of the building, and in the fixtures for carrying on the business, is 120 tons, and the amount of wrought-iron in shafts, hammers, bolts and braces, is 60 tons. He employs 100 hands—used last year 2,500 tons of pig-iron, and produced $200,000 worth of wrought iron, in the form of tire for locomotive wheels, axletrees for cars and military carriages, shafts for steamboats, &c. With the new works, he will be able to make $1000 worth of work per day, or $300,000 per year, and with a general saving, over the former mode, of one-fifth of the expense.

☞ We understand that Mr. Z. B. WAKEMAN, of Herkimer, has lately purchased a very superior South Down ram, of F. ROTCH, Esq., of Butternuts. We noticed Mr. W.'s sheep in our account of the late show at Buffalo. We presume they will be benefitted by the purchase mentioned. We learn Mr. WAKEMAN has also purchased a Leicester boar of C. R. NICHOLS, of Darien, which received one of the premiums at the late State show.

CATTLE MEDICINES.—See advertisement of Messrs. Stimpson & Reed in this paper, for list of medicines prepared by Dr. DADD, for horses and cattle. Such an establishment, where the simplest remedies for the diseases of animals, prepared by a competent veterinary surgeon, can always be had, will be a great benefit to the farmer.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT FREDERICTON, N. B.—We learn that the show held at this place in October last, was in most respects superior to that of former years. Horses, sheep and swine were good, and the show of vegetables very fine. There was a plowing match on the second day, which "went off" well. We notice that our friend J. H. REID, Esq., of Fredericton, obtained prizes for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, crops and implements.

Wild Potatoes.—It will be recollected that some have recommended procuring wild potatoes for cultivation, on the supposition that they would be more likely to escape the disease. We have in a former number stated that the results of some trials last year showed the produce of wild tubers as much affected with the disease as any. We learn from the English papers that they have been tried the past season, and proved equally affected as before.

Culture of Wheat.—A discussion in relation to this subject by a farmers' club in England, resulted in the following conclusions. 1. *Preparation of the land.* The land to be well cleaned, followed by grass or clover, depastured by sheep. Plowed with a furrow eight to nine inches wide and four inches deep. Heavy land to be as light as possible at the time of sowing, and light land to be made as heavy as possible. 2. *Time of sowing and quantity of seed* to be regulated by the season and the state of the land—early in the season nine pecks per acre, and more as the season advanced. 3. *Treatment of the crop.* The crop to be kept clean, and to be rolled in the spring with one of Crosskill's clod-crushers. 4. *Time of reaping.* Early reaping—grain not allowed to get ripe before being cut. The soil to which the discussion referred was described as of a lime-stone character. It is not stated whether a subsoil plow was to be used, or whether a greater depth of furrow than four inches was made at any time. We presume there is but little, if any land devoted to wheat in this country, where so shallow plowing would be advisable.

Bees without stings.—The inquiry is often made whether there are bees without stings. We are not able to say where any of this species can be found at the present time. The late Dr. James Thatcher, of Plymouth, Mass., in a letter published in the *New England Farmer*, in 1830, describes some of these curious insects then in possession of the late Dr. Hosack, of Hyde Park. He says, "Dr. H. is now in possession of a family of bees without stings, which were sent to Dr. Mitchell from Mexico. He keeps them in his green-house that they may enjoy an atmosphere similar in temperature to that in their native climate."—Can any one give us any information in regard to these bees?

Prophecy.—The Hon. John Lowell, in an address before the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture in 1818, made the following remarks in reference to the connexion of chemistry with agriculture. They evince the wisdom and sagacity of an able mind. "There are few persons who have read the late able and interesting work on agricultural chemistry, by Sir Humphrey Davy, who do not perceive its intimate connexion with this important art, or who do not feel a prophetic conviction of its future usefulness." Mr. Lowell went on to say that though he regarded this as a subject with which the practical farmer need not trouble himself, lest he should become "confused and bewildered," yet he thought there was "reasonable ground of hope, that men of leisure and science would be led to more accurate and philosophical views of agriculture, and that from their experiments, their neighbors would derive great ultimate advantage."

Leaves for litter and manure.—Leaves of trees furnish the best of bedding for pigs. A good thickness of them enables the animal to cover himself completely and he sleeps warm and comfortably under almost any degree of cold. They make a good and convenient litter for horses or cattle—readily absorbing the liquids, and at the same time affording a soft and clean resting place for the stock. A covering of them affords an excellent winter protection for plants, and they also make a valuable compost for plants that will not bear the salts of animal manures. A mould prepared by mixing old grass turf and leaves, well rotted, is known to be excellent for many gardening purposes.

Now is a good time to gather leaves, and people living near woods free from under-brush, can readily procure them, in any quantities. The winds frequently collect them into piles, in vallies, and along the sides of fences, where they can be easily collected and carried to the farm-yard in carts or waggons. They may be deposited for use, as needed from day to day, in any spare corner of an out-building, or thrown into a slight pen made of boards or rails, and kept dry by boards over the top.

How much Lime ought a soil to have?—Prof. Johnston considers that a proportion of lime is indispensible to the fertility of a soil. He thinks that the proportion of three per cent. of the carbonate, (or common lime-stone,) is not too much, and that there are not many cases in which it would be advisable to increase the quantity beyond six to ten per cent., provided, the carbonate is in a sufficiently minute state of division.

"Book Farming."—Samuel Williams of Waterloo, says, "I know a farmer, who has paid over $300 for a private library, and who takes both the *Albany Cultivator* and *Genesee Farmer*. In proof that he is something more than a theoretical farmer, he sold the surplus products of his farm last year for over $1400, and he paid out of the same but $90 for hired help—he has no children old enough to work in the field. It is hardly necessary to say that he is fully up to the improvements of the age."

Large Dairy.—Col. Meacham, of Pulaski, N. Y. had a farm of 1,000 acres, 300 in grass, keeps 97 cows and made one year 30,000 lbs. of cheese. He raised yearly 2,000 bushels of carrots for his cows, and gatherd 300 bushels of grass seed.

Big Corn Fields.—H. L. Ellsworth, late commissioner of patents, has a thousand-acre corn field, yielding 60,000 bushels of corn, in the Wabash valley. Other fields, amounting to 5,000 acres, are adjoining.

The Season and the Crops in New-Hampshire.

"The harvest is past," and the fruits of the earth are gathered in. A retrospect of the past year, at the present time, may be of advantage as comparing one year with another, and different localities with each other, and as forming a record to which reference may be had in after years.

The last winter was remarkable in this region for mildness. January 1st, there was no snow, and no frost in the ground. There was much rain, some snow, a few days of severe cold, and but few weeks sleighing during the winter. April was dry, but May was remarkably wet, it being rainy nearly half of the time. This delayed sowing and planting, but was of great advantage to grass, for without it the hay crop would undoubtedly have been very light, owing to the unfavorable winter. Planting was not completed before the first week in June. The first and second hoeings were crowded together, and done in haste, as we were obliged to commence haying early. The weather was favorable, and the crop, which was unusually large, was secured in good order.

Wheat blighted badly, some pieces not worth harvesting. It was also injured by the worm, *Cecidomyia tritici*, in the head. A very light crop. Oats good, and the grain heavy. Corn that was planted late was injured by the early frosts in September, but in general there is an average crop. Potatoes good, and but little diseased, though in parts of Merrimack and Belknap counties we hear the disease is prevalent, and very destructive. Peaches and plums none, and of apples there is a limited supply. W. L. Eaton. *East Ware, N. H., Nov.,* 1848.

Agricultural Exhibition in Canada West.

The third meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, took place at Cobourg on the 5th, 6th and 7th of October last. The unfavorable state of the weather during the days on which the entries were required to be made, prevented much stock and many articles from being brought forward. Still the show is pronounced creditable to the cause of agricultural, mechanical and general improvement. Durham cattle from the herd of Hon. ADAM FERGUSSON, and Devons from RICHARD GAPPER, Esq, are mentioned as being very fine. The show of implements was quite large. Several of the exhibitors were from "the States," among which were Messrs. EMERY of Albany, and RAPELJE & BRIGGS of Rochester. There was a good display of horticultural products, among which some samples of grapes were pronounced of superior quality.

Crops in East Tennessee.

The great improvement in farming in this valley of East Tennessee is truly gratifying. Many old fields which have been turned out for years, are now under fine cultivation.

The farmers are now gathering their corn, which crop is most abundant. The wheat and oat crops were remarkably fine for this country. Wheat is now worth from 40 to 50 cents per bushel; corn, owing to its great abundance, will range one shilling to twenty cents this fall. There has been introduced among us, within the last two years, a variety of wheat called by some the Quaker wheat, by others the Mediterranean, which is decidedly preferable to the wheat we have used here for many years. Our wheat crops are often destroyed by the Hessian fly in the fall, or rust in spring. The Quaker wheat is never destroyed by either, and is therefore considered the more valuable. The grain is much larger than that of the Walker or Orleans wheat, but the flour is not quite so white. SAM. T. BICKNELL.

Printed Circulars.

The other day a *sealed* note came from the post office, marked 10 cents. On opening it, not even the dot of a pen was visible on the inside, for it was a PRINTED CIRCULAR, which if left open as it ought to have been, would have drawn only two cents. Gentlemen, either save your wafers or prepay the postage. X.

CLIMATE SOUTH.—Dr. Lee says that 9 inches of water have fallen in Savannah, in 3 successive days—that the mean temperature of the earth is 20 degrees greater in Georgia than in Western New-York—and that so much greater there is the growth of corn, that 16 to 25 square feet are required for the growth of each stalk of corn in the field.

CONSTITUENTS OF WHEAT.—Professor Johnston found, according to analyses, that so far as the *fat forming principle* is concerned, that *bran* for a given weight, is the richest, and that the whole grain ground together is nearly one-half richer than fine flour. As to *muscle-forming* matter, the whole grain is to fine flour as 156 to 136.

Analysis does not, however, always show the actual comparative value, as some parts are assimilated much more readily than others—and the same food sometimes becomes twice as valuable by a different preparation.

ONE-HORSE CARTS.—A great improvement has been made in attaching the horse to a horse cart, to prevent the sudden descent of the weight of the load upon the animal's back, after mounting obstructions. A half elliptic spring is fastened under each shaft, the centre of which is connected to the lower ends of the staple, which passes freely through a hole bored in the shaft, and connects with the chain that passes over the back of the horse.

AN ACROSTIC.

The Cultivator of "the soil and mind,"
His course well chosen, cannot fail to find,
"Excelsior" his motto, well defined

Cheer'd on by honest labor's rich rewards,
Unawed by fortune's frowns, as Nature's LORDS
Let cultivators still their course pursue,
To "improve the soil," as they are *bound* to do
It soon will be acknowledged as a right,
Viewed in a practical or scientific light:
As right, in honoring all the men of toil—
To honor most, improvers of the soil:
Our duty, then, should be delayed no later—
Respect our rights, and *take* THE CULTIVATOR.

Respectfully submitted by W. L. EATON.

East Ware, N H.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

New-York, Nov. 15, 1848.

FLOUR—Genesee per bbl. $5.44*a*$5.50. Fancy brands, $5.62½*a*$5.87½.
GRAIN.—Wheat, Genesee, per bu., $1.25*a*$1.27—Corn. Northern, 70*a*74 cts.—Rye, 66*a*67c.—Barley, 62½*a*65—Oats 33*a*34c.
BUTTER—Best, per lb, 19*a*20c.--Western, dairy, 12*a*18c.—Ohio, 9*a*11c.
CHEESE—per lb., 6*a*7½c.
BEEF--Mess, per bbl, $9 25*a*$10.—Prime, $5 25*a*$5 50.
PORK—Mess, per bbl., $12.62½—Prime, $9.
LARD—per lb., 7½*a*8c.
HAMS—Smoked, per lb.. 6*a*8½c.
HEMP—American dew rotted, per ton, $155*a*$160.
TOBACCO— per lb, Kentucky, 3½*a*6c.
COTTON—Upland and Florida, per lb., 5½*a*6½c.—New Orleans and Alabama, 5½*a*7½c.

WOOL—Prime or Saxon fleeces, washed, per lb...		35*a*40 cts
American full blood fleeces,.....		31*a*33 "
" half blood,.....		26*a*27 "
" one-fourth blood and common,.		23*a*25 "

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE CULTIVATOR.

(*Concluded from page 359.*)

NEW JERSEY.

Augusta, W. H Roe
Burlington, Thos. Hancock
Bridgeton, J. B Potter
Crosswicks, P. S. Bunting
Carpenter's Landing, Thos Heritage
Colts Neck, H Buck
Camden, B. W. Cooper
Columbus, J. W. Wright
Deerfield, A Padgett
Englishtown, W. D. Reid
Fairton, G. S. Whitecar
Flemington, J. K Demet
Glassboro, T. H Whitney
Greenwich, B. Sheppard
Griggstown, A. Van Doren
Howell Works, A. Lafetra
Jacksonville, S. T. Duffy
Kingwood, J. T Risler
Lesser Cross Roads, Jos. Nichols
Metuchin, Wm. M Ross
Mendham, D. B. Williams
Medford, Geo. Haines
Millville, F. L. Mulford
Mount Holly, G. W. Parker
Moorestown, C Stokes
Middletown Point, N. Hillyer
Madison, Wm. J Britton
Middletown, Thos. Roberts, Jr.
Newark, Ritchie & Eadie
New Market, Abel Vail
New Brunswick, H. Smalley
Newton, J. R. Pettit
New Vernon, S. Lindsey
Perth Amboy, Jas Parker
Plainfield, W. W. Cornell
Princeton, Jas. Carnahan
Paterson, John Horne
Quakerstown, T. Probasco
Rancocas, H. W. Wills
Rahway, J. Shann
Roadstown, R. Fithian
Shiloh, A. Muich
Squankum, H H Wainwright
Sposwood, John D. Outcalt
Shrewsbury, J. Corliss
Stewartsville, Wm. S Kase
Sergeantsville, J. Lessey
Trenton, D. K. Schenck
Tom's River, W. McKean
Tinton Falls, Thos Guest
Woodbridge, E. I. Jacques
Yardville, J. J. Woodward

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegany City, Chas Anderson
Abington Centre, S. Tillinghast
Allentown, D. C Freytag
Addison, Robt. Hunter
Athens, Sam'l Ovenshire
Bethlehem, C. C. Tombler
Brownville, J. L. Bowman
Berwick, Rev. J H Young
Bethany, E. W. Hamlin
Brooksville, John Bullers
Byberry, E. Croasdale
Bristol, Sam'l Hulme
Butler, A. M. Evans
Beaver Plain, D Minis
Bridgewater, A Stackhouse
Bloomsburgh, Geo. Yost
Beallsville, W J. Hill
Chambersburgh, B. Chambers
Centerville, A. Cornell
Carlisle, Sam'l Myers
Canaan, D Swingle
Cattawissa, Wm. I. Eyer
Chanceford, Jas. S. Fulton
Conneautville, Chas. B. Power
Colebrookdale, J. Schultz
Curwinsville, John Miles
Coopersburgh, C. Wittman
Connellsville, Jos Herbert
Dundaff, J. Mc Alla
Darlington, John Smart
Danborough, Chas. Smith
Equinunk, Wm Weston
Eastbrook, Wm McCoslin
Easton, H. W. Crosby
Erie, T. Moorehead, Jr.
East Smithfield, Allen Hale
Elkland, Thos Allen
Fairview, M. Barnett, Jr.
Farmington, John Detwille
Friendsville, Sam'l F Carmalt
Fayetteville, John Darby
Forkston, E Fassett
Greensburg, D. Weltz
Gap, Jos. Brinton
Honesdale, G. L. Griffing
Hanover, Peter Forney
Hulmeville, A. N. Scott
Harriottsville, Jno McEwen
Hamlinton, B. Hamlin
Harthgig, Geo. Siddall
Harbor Creek, C. Leet
Harveys, S. Harvey
Hopewell Cotton Works, E. J. Dickey
Huntsville, D J Whiteman
Harewood, Wm. Main
Horn Brook, Wm. J. Delpueck
Hill Top, O Stevenson
Harford, P. K Williams
Jefferson, John Cotterell
Kingston, E Hoyt
Kulpsville, C. L. Wampole
Kunzers, A. L. Henderson
Lancaster, G. Baker
Lewisburg, S. F. Lyndall
Lahaska, Wm. Staveley
Leighton, Ed. Weiss
Lawrenceville, W. Kilburn
Lewiston, L T. Mattson
Lumberville, Wm. J. Jewell
Lerraysville, E Marsh
London Grove, J. P. Swayne
Mauch Chunk, Sam'l. Lippincott
Maiden Creek, Jos. Wright
Muncy, B. M. Ellis
Marshalton, John Worth, Jr
McConnellsville, R M. Denig
Meadville, M H Bagley
Montrose, H. J. Webb
Morrisdale, Sam'l. Waring
Mount Morris, Levi Anderson
Millardsville, O. T Kinney
Mechaniesburgh, A. Babb
Mount Republic, S. E. North
Mehoopany, Geo. Whipple
Newtown, A. Cornell
Newportville, A. M. McIlvaine
Newtown Square, L. Brooks
North Whitehall, E. Kohler
North East, Jos. McCord
New Castle, Geo. Pearson
New Milford, J. P. Harding
Newville, W. H. Woodburn
Newburgh, J Au.
Norristown, D. N. Mulvany
Oley, Dr. P. G. Bertolet
Ottsville, R. C. Weaver
Philadelphia, G. B. Zieber & Co
Pottstown, Owen Siover
Pineville, J. Simpson
Perryopolis, Pierson Cope
Pleasant Mount, O. Stevenson
Pleasant Valley, J. M. Sands
Priceville, M. Mogridge
Pleasant Unity, Alex. Culbertson
Piqua, T. W. Henderson
Pike, D. Lobach
Prompton, Hon. V. Grenell
Pittsburgh, M. P. Morse
Rileysville; M. Tomlinson
Ruchsville, D. Troxel
Reiglesville, Jas. W. Long
Reedsville, Chas. Colfelt
Ryerson's Station, J. K. Loughridge
Richborough, Jos. Thompson
Shippensburg, Fridley & Kelso
Selena, Wm. Fearon, Jr.
Starrucca, Hon. J. Mumford
Setzlers' Store, Dr. A. Bush
South Sterling, Rich. Lancaster
Shepherdstown, D. Sheffer, P. M
Strawntown, W. Dennis
Steeleville, Joshua Wood
Spring Creek, S. Eaton
Springtown, D. W. Hess
Stroudsburg, F. Starbird
Tarentum, D. McLain
Thompsontown, Jos. Kurtz
Tioga, Wm. Lowell
Tunkhannock, Geo. Leighton
Uniontown, A Hadden
Upton, John McClelland
West Alexander, G D. Whitham
Warren, N. Sill
Wyalusing, H. H. Wells
Waynesburgh, J. Higginbotham
Waymart, Jas. R Keen
Wyoming, Chas. Denison
Wilkesbarre, O. Collins
Waterford, C. Mitchell
West Greenville, Jas. Stevenson
Womelsdorf, Wm. D. Robeson
White House, E. Line, Jr.
Wellsboro, D. Histe
West Chester, T. B. Beaumont
West Grove, J. L. Gatchell
White Haven, Thos. Morrison
York, D. Small
Yardleyville, Rev. C. Wiltberger

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Loveville, Steph. Springer
Middletown, T. V Ward
Newcastle, John Pattison
New Garden, John Pegle
Smyrna, A. Jones
Summit Bridge, J. A Lune
Wilmington, Jas La Roche
Whiteleysburg, E. W. Cooper

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Bakersville, A. Rench
Brick Meeting House, P. M. Steele.
Baltimore, Sam'l. Sands
Bladensburgh, Chas. B Calvert
Cockeysville, Jno D. Mathews
Centreville, John Tilghman
Churchville, Wm Finney
Catonsville, J B. Ferguson
Darnestown, L W. Candler
Ellicott's Mills, Dr. W. Denny
Emmittsburg, Dr J. A Short
Easton, Ed. M. Dawson
Fredericktown, J. A. & D. C. Johnson
Frederick, F. A. Rigney
Golden, Thos H Matthews
Harmony, P. Wethered
Harrisonville, H Fite
Hopewell X Roads J. Heltechkell
Laurel, Col H. Kelton
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Owing's Mills, D Carlisle
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Pikesville, Gen B C. Howard
Petersville, John Lee
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Queenstown, C. C. Tilghman
Reistertown, F. Anderson
Sharpstown, Ed. Burford
Sykesville, Jas. Sykes, P M.
Sandy Spring, Dr. W. P. Palmer
St. Michaels, S Hambleton
Taneytown, Alex McAlister
Triadelphia, E. Riggs
Trappe, M. Goldsborough
Upper Marlboro, G. W. Graham
Utica Mills, Wm Todd
Vienna, Wm. S. Jackson
West River, Dr John B. Owens
Walkersville, J. Walker
Wye Mills, W. Rose
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Aylets, Ed. Hill
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Blue Ridge, Jeremiah Star
Brandonville, Wm. Robertson
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Bowman's Mills, J. C. Bowman
Bridgewater, Jno. Dinkel, Jr.
Charlemont, Sam'l. G. Davis
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Camp Mills, Col. Jos. Howard
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Coopers, J. S. Hale
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Chuckatuck, J. Bunch
Christiansburg, E. Phlegan
Charlottesville, R. W. N. Noland
Cedar Grove Mills, W. W. Davis
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Chesterfield C. H., R Flournoy
Coal Mines, Dr. Wm. H. Johnson
Clear Branch, L. L. Waterman
Dover Mills, R. Wood
Dayton, Henry Thomas
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Davis' Mills, P. Preston
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Elon, Jas. Robertson
Everettsville, Benj. H. Magruder
Fancy Hill, W. Weaver
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Front Royal, R. M. Marshall
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Mint Spring, A. Swink
Mount Sydney, R. S. Harnsberger
Mathewsville, A. G. Mathews

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Newville, Dr. W J. Harrington
New Market, S. P. Henkel
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Occupacia, J. M. Garnett
Occoquan, H. Holland
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Toms Brook, Jno. Rhoades
Thompsonville, Geo. Ficklin
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Triadelphia, S. D. Favis
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Timberville. John Driver
Tye River Warehouse, J. B. Mc Lelland
Upperville, C. Powell
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Wellsburgh, R. Mirchland
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Warrington Springs, J. G. Bradford
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Winchester, H F. Baker
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Long Creek, J. F. Robitzsch
Murfreesboro, S. J. Wheeler
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Marley's Mills, T. A. Feuteral
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Red Plains, Tyre Glenn
Smithfield, Dr. A F. Telfair
Salisbury, Wm Locke
South Mills, Wm Old
Swansboro, Ed. Hill
Topsail, J. D. Jones
Tarboro, Robt. Norfleet
Williamsville, Alex. Williams
Watson's Bridge, Wm Watson
Williamston, J S Yarrell
Westminster, Wm. S. Beard
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Pomaria, Wm. Summer
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Kingston, John Lewis
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Lincolnton, Jos. P Wing
Macon, A E. Ernest
Madison, John S. Walker
Marietta, E Denmead
Mulberry Grove, W. G. Walker
Milledgeville, G. L. Deming
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Mayfield, Thos Jones
Petersburgh, J D Watkins
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Washington, Dr. F. Fickler
Zebulon, H G Johnson

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Columbus, H Stevens
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Gallatin, E R. Brown
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Gholson. R Morris & Co.
Holly Springs, Wm B. Lumpkin
Liberty, Hon. John Wall
Lexington, W. J. Holloway
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Malcolm, B D. Knapp
Mount Pleasant, F. Hitchcock
Natchez, Wm. H. Fox
Oxford, M Peques
Okachickama, T. Hardeman
Olive Branch, F. T. Paine
Raymond, C W. Le Grand
Vicksburg, R. Y. Rogers
Waterford, L. Cole
Wheeling, Gen. D. Davis
Whitesville, D. L. Phares

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Eufaula, J. W. Rains
Forkland, Wm. C. Sorsby
Gainesville, Col. Carleton
Hayneville, M. Smith
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Lockland, Dr. Cloud
Mobile, R. North & Co.
Montgomery, J A. Lamar
North Port, John Bells
Pleasant Hill, Thos. Broughton,
Suggsville, Dr. A. Denny
Tuscaloosa, W. D. Marrast
Warrior Stand, J. C. Henderson

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Blair's Ferry, A. S. Lenoir
Crossville, Benj Bentley
Chattanooga, D K Rawlings
Calhoun, H. McD. McElrath
Campbell's Station, Col. G. W Maboy
Durhamville, Wm. T. Buck
Franklin College, T. Fanning
Facility, J. T. Lenoir
Franklin Wm P. Campbell
Four Mile Branch, Chas M Mc Ghee
Graysburg, Col. D Bright
Greenville. Eph. Link
Hardimans X Roads, J. S. Claybrook
Hill's Valley, J. B Hill
Harrison. A C. Richard
Jackson, G Adamson, P. M.
Kingston, J. Y Smith
Knoxville. P. M. McClung
Leesburgh, J. McPherson
Lenoirs, Wm B. Lenoir
Memphis, A. W. Flinn
McMinnville, A M. Stone
Maryville, S. T Bicknell
Nashville, Wm. Scruggs
Philadelphia, W. F. Lenoir
Purdy, A. Denney
Russellville, Dr. L Broom
Sweetwater, Robt. Smead
Shelbyville, Thos. C. Ryall
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Savannah, Wm Davey
Waynesboro, Jas. Anderson
Winchester, P. S. Decherd

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Eldorado, Wm. V. Tatum
Fort Washita, Rev. W. Browning
Fort Towson, L. Garland
Hillsboro, Wm. Gorman
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Ultima Thule, L. G. Harris
Wheelock, H K. Copeland
Wilmington, Jos. B. Jones

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Assumption, Col. G. Beazley
Bringiers, R. McCall
Cheneyville Hugh Caslin
Cloutiersville, Robt. McAlpin
Donaldsonville, R. McCall
Jackson, D. McCanto
Kisatchie, Thos. Brown
Manchac, Dr Romer
Mansfield, J J. B. Prudhomme
Monroe, Dr. John Calderwood
New Orleans, B. M. Norman
New River, S. Tillotson
Natchitoches. S. M. Hyams
Parish St Charles. J G. Wilson
Point Coupee, S. J. Cooley
Union, J. S. Hanna

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Flemington. P. Dell
Key West, J. B Browne
Mandarin, J. L. Hamilton
Marion, J. C Johnston

TEXAS.

Lavaca, F. & J. Beaumont

MISSOURI.

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Carondelet, H. A. Stine
Dover, G C. Spears
Fee Fee, J. Quisenberry
Georgetown, Amos Friston
Jackson, Jos. W. Russell
Jefferson City, Jas. L. Minor
Lexington, C. Patterson
Middle Fork, Jas Flore
Rock Hill, C. Armstrong
Sarcoxie, W. C. Wilson & Sons
St. Louis, Plant & Brother
" E. P. Pettes
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Bedford. N. Parker
Colbyville, S D. Martin
Ghent, J. Smithson
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Lexington, C. J. Sanders
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Nicholasville. T. Woodson
Owensboro, Jas. Weir
Piketon. J. N. Richardson
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Smithland, W. Cowper
Stanford, Arch. Leavell
Versailes, Wm D. Young
Vanceburg, A. Thompson

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Andover, F. Crearey
Auburn, A. E. Barnes
Bainbridge, A. M. Marshall
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Brookfield, Jas. Fowler
Bristolville, L. B. Maltby
Braceville, F. E. Stow
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Brandy Wine Mills, W. Foster
Berlinville, Jas. Otis
Chillicothe, W. M. Anderson
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Cleveland, F. R. Elliott
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Claridon, C. L. Taylor
Cuyahoga Falls, H. B. Tuttle
Circleville, Geo. Doney
Chester, W. Sherwood
Cherokee, W. H Funk
Canfield, J. M. Edwards
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Canal Dover, G W. Slingluff
Carthage, H. C. Morris
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Duncan's Falls, S. Sturgis
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Delaware, Jos. Cellar
Ellsworth, Jos. Coit
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Elyria, G M. Chapman
Elliottsville, Wm. B. Sloane
East Euclid, L. I Pelton
East Claridon, H. Armstrong
Eaton, Jas. G Fanning
Etna, N P. Atkinson
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Greenfield, J. M. Beers
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Hartford, S. A. Bushnell
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Jefferson, E Wood,
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Yellow Creek, B. Thompson
Xenia, Jas. Jenkins
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Romney, H. Daming
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Vevay, Jos. Walton
Wilmington, Geo. Cornelius

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Como, F. Cushing
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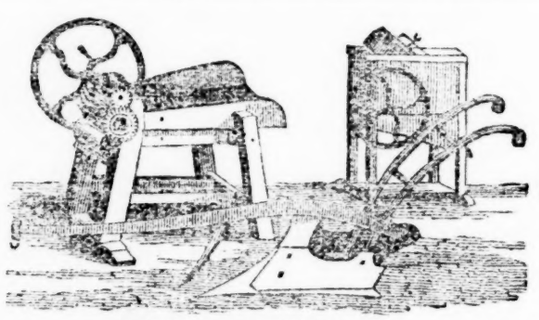

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